The Weekly Post.

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UNDER THE GUNS.

Under the guns of the fort on the hill
Daisies are blossoming, buttercups frill,
Up the grassy ramparts the scaling vine flings
High its green ladders, and falters and clings
Under the guns,
Under the guns,
Under the guns of the fort on the hill.

Under the guns of the fort on the hill
Once shook the earth with the cannonade's thrill,
Once trod these buttercups feet that, now still,
Lie at rest in their trench by the mill.
Under the guns,
Under the guns,
Under the guns of the fort on the hill.

Under the guns of the fort on the hill
Equal the rain falls on good and on ill,
Soft lies the sunshine, still the brook runs,
Still toils the husbandman—under the guns,
Under the guns,
Under the guns,
Under the guns of the fort on the hill.

Under the guns of Thy fort on the hill,
Lord, in Thy mercy we wait on Thy will;
Lord, is it war that Thy wisdom best knows?
Lord is it peace that Thy goodness still shows
Under the guns,
Under the guns,
Under the guns of Thy fort on the hill?

—*Bret Harte in London Society.*

ALEXANDER OF RUSSIA.

His Ways of Life, Character and Peculiarties.

[London Truth.]

Lord Beaconsfield, who appears to believe in the transmigration of souls, fancied that the spirit of Ulysses tenanted the body of the late Louis Phillippe. If so, Alexander, son of Nicholas, is probably the person who was known to the men of the seventeenth century as Charles II. of Spain. Like that most unhappy of princes he is devout, kindly, well-intentioned and the weakest of mortals—afflicted too with the melancholia of his prototype. He has a will of his own, and on one occasion, when he emancipated the serfs, made it felt; but, generally speaking, the imperial will is extremely elastic. Its force has, moreover, been impaired by years. Were noblemen in large numbers to throw themselves at his feet in the public street to do or not to do this or that, after the precedent of 1860, he would scarcely nowadays have the heart to refuse them their request. He would lack the nerve to emancipate fifty millions of men if five hundred thousand others disapproved the measure. He had no wish to go to war in 1877, but could not resist the pressure of his military *entourage* and the religious exhortation of some great ladies. An apposite text of Scriptnre which he one morning found pinned to his dressing table had much effect on him; and much satisfaction did it give the "Crusaders" to notice that the sovereign was visibly affected that day.

In fact the character of the Emperor has become so emotional of latter years that his enemies might be tempted to use some hard words in describing him. His Majesty has somewhat naively informed the world that he almost fainted with terror after being shot at the other day and had to be helped back to his palace. But it would be a great mistake to suppose, therefore, that the Emperor is deficient in personal courage; some unquestionably brave men (Cromwell, for instance) having also exhibited excessive terror of assassination. For the rest he has shown himself courageous enough on occasion. Apropos, I may mention that in 1867 Alexander had no sooner arrived at the French frontier, on his way to the Exhibition, than he telegraphed to have a box secured for him at the Varieties, where "La Grande Duchesse" was being performed. His Majesty greatly enjoyed the play which satirizes his august great-grandmother. Between the acts he paced up and down the Passage des Panoramas almost unattended, Napoleon III.. who heard of these doings, was a little uneasy, and had a hint conveyed to his guest that it might be well he should not unnecessarily expose himself—there were so many Poles about. The Czar replies that he was not afraid of the Poles, and that he was sure they bore him no personal grudge. A day or two later he was fired at by Berezowski, whom, to the infinite disgust or Alexander, a French jury found guilty, with extenuating circumstances. Every one knows how M. Floquet distinguished himself on the occasion of the Czar's visit to the Palace of Justice. But it is not so generally known how well the Czar came out of the ordeal. At the words, "Vive Pologne," he turned toward the speaker and slightly bowed, merely remarking to a friend, "I could scarcely have believed him so ill-bred," for M. Floquet wore the gown of a barrister and the Emperor naturally considered a member of that profession would, *ex officio*, be a gentleman,

Another story of the Emperor's travels brings out in relief the princely style he has of doing things. He was shown over Cologne Cathedral by a verger who was ignorant of his rank, but proved a very well-informed cicerone. The Czar, well pleased, presented him with a 500-franc note on quitting the building. "I can't take that," said the man, who thought he was being put off with a small piece of that villainous paper which was once the chief circulating medium of the Fatherland. The Emperor looked at him for half a moment in mild wonder when the words were repeated in a somewhat saucy tone. The Emperor then quietly took the note and handed the verger a napoleon. But the verger is understood to have pulled out tufts of his own hair that same evening when he learnt whom he had affronted and what he had lost.

The Czar is very generous, especially to his personal retainers. One day he found an aide-de-camp who had fallen asleep in an antechamber. On the table at which he had been sitting was a schedule of debts, which the young officer had drawn up by way of aiding his memory, and a formidable figure they amounted to. "Who on earth is to pay these?" he had written in a despairing way at the foot of the paper. The Emperor took up a pen and lightly wrote the answer, "I, Alexander." By and by the officer was sent for, good-humoredly admonished not to sleep on duty and given the exact sum required to make him a free man. Of course an imperial purse enables its owner to be liberal; and whatever the Emperor pleases he can theoretically take from the treasury. But practically, and for very shame's sake, he is limited to the sum he allots himself under the head of "Ministry of the Household." At the same time it must be admitted that he can and does allot himself supplementary votes. In the year 1874 the Emperor's civil list, as we should call it, amounted in all to 9,000,000 roubles, or £1,350,000. Possibly the Czar would say with Lord Clive that he stands astonished at his own moderation. Many are the hungry mouths in the palace, and it is pleasant for a sovereign to see smiling faces around him. For this reason the Emperor objects to scolding as well as to saving, facts his ministers know perfectly well.

Occasionally, however, Alexander makes up his mind that an irksome task has to be performed and sets bravely to work. Tired of sham inspections of barracks, he once resolved on a real one. Coming without a moment's previous notice he saw a good many things which opened his eyes, and to his credit be it said, he appeared deeply pained. He said sadly on this occasion: "I ought to be able to inspect all the barracks in my empire in this fashion, but how am I to do so?" It would not be of much use if His Majesty did, for he would be very unwilling to introduce reforms if they displeased the Palace; and as to dismissing, cashiering, &c., such processes are excessively distasteful to him and spoil his appetite for dinner. At one time, by the way, the emperor was a genial epicure and very fond of "little supper parties." His favorite beverage was champagne. Now he is obliged to resort to different "cures," as the grape-cure and milk-cure, and to drink more mineral waters than wine. He lives very simply indeed, too, now, and is much given to lonely strolls, or to walks with a single intimate friend for his companion. Day by day, too, he becomes more devout. With an immense sense of his own personal dignity the Czar is very far from pretentiousness or undue self-assertion. At the Tuileries in 1867 he always wished to yield the *pas* to the king of Prussia, who, however, insisted on according it to the Czar, saying laughingly: "You are an Emperor and I am only a king." After the marriage of the Duchess of Edinburgh, when it is notorious that there were great "searchings of hearts" in high quarters touching the relative merits of royal and imperial highnesses, Alexander was much troubled; not that he considered the matter one of much importance himself, but he is fond of his daughter, and Her Imperial Highness held the question to be one of a vital nature. The Emperor, however, induced the Duchess to abate something of her claims.

The Emperor shows to much advantage in court ceremonies and has a very nice perception of what etiquette prescribes in "hard cases." At Ems an interview was got up between himself and the Comte de Paris. His Majesty wore no order on the occasion but sported a tricolored cravat, the reason being that the Comte de Paris has never received the Legion of Honor, and therefore it was impossible to compliment him by wearing it. Moreover, there would have been the further difficulty that the Czar might have offended the French Government by wearing any but the republican form of the decoration. At the same time the tricolor was at once a compliment to France and to the heir of the Monarchy of July. Whether the Czar would don a white tie to meet the Comte de Chambord deponent knoweth not.

HE TOLD A WOMAN.

A Reminiscence of Winchester—How Sheridan was Informed of Early's Strength.

(Correspondence Detroit Free Press.)

The Confederates had it all their own way for a long time in the valley, and Grant was beginning to fear a miss. A mistake had been made in placing Sheridan there. The Southern army was massing about Winchester, evidently for another invasion of Maryland. Affairs had a discouraging outlook, for the Federal army's marching and fighting had ended invariably in retreat. A round moon, warm and golden, shone on the quaint old town of Winchester, Va., one evening in the middle of September, 1864. In the vine-covered porch of a house, whose broad, brooding roof enveloped it in sombre shadow, sat a brown-haired, hazel-eyed girl waiting for a visitor. A man erect and soldierly, wearing a gray uniform, came up to the walk. The moonlight reburnished the faded gold lace of his epaulets and sword-knots with something of their pristine splendor as he advanced. They talked of the then all-absorbing topic, the war, that was blazing its way through the lovely valley at their feet with the ashes of homesteads, the charred skeletons of mills and forges and foraged lands. The officer was a member of General Early's staff, a Lousianian, fervid with hope and fierce with desire to drive the Union soldiers back. The girl was a Virginian of that simple faith which disbelieves in strife and blood-shed, and her name was Rebecca. It was another "Rebecca at the well," with the difference that she drew out of the glib-tongued officer the number and position of General Early's army, their intrenchments and batteries on the Oppequan, and what troops had been withdrawn. This was done in the most natural manner possible, for to know these things was interesting, and she had no idea of making history or becoming a heroine for the two had only met a few evenings previous at a social gathering, when he had sought an introduction and the privilege of calling upon her. This was his first visit, and it proved his last. When the young aide-de-camp departed that Wednesday night he had told so much that he had placed the fortune of his command in the keeping of Rebecca.

On the following Friday, while sitting on the same porch, she heard a bird call, low and tremulous, in the shrubbery of the lawn. She answered it by clapping her hands softly, when a man as black as the shadows she sat in came up, and, taking something out of his mouth, handed it to her, and vanished into the night. Speeding up to her chamber, she found the gift to be a small roll of lead-foil, such as is wrapped about various articles, among others, chewing tobacco. Carefully unrolling it, a small bit of soft paper was within, on which was writen:

Have you any definite information of the forces and position of General Early? If so, transmit by bearer. SHERIDAN.

How strange is destiny? She alone of the few Union-loving souls in Winchester knew what the harassed cavalry commander desired. To put the information down and roll it into the same receptacle did not require many moments, when she again appeared upon the porch clapping her hands. The slave seemed to rise up out of the earth. He hastily placed the tiny packet in his mouth, and without word or gesture disappeared.

Before daylight on the 19th of September, 1864, the Confederate pickets were charged on the Oppequan, and Sheridan moved like an avalanche upon Winchester. A terrible contest followed, the two armies advancing and retreating like the surging billows of the ocean. The battle never ceased until sundown, leaving Sheridan the victor of the battle of the Oppequan. A series of disasters pursued Early, and on the 19th of October—a month later—was fought the memorable battle of Winchester, which brought peace to the Valley of the Shenandoah. I talked with the gentle Quaker lady yesterday. She said she was unconscious of doing anything of moment at the time. She had known General Crook, of General Sheridan's staff, and during the brief occupancy of Winchester by the Union troops had said to him, if he ever saw a way that she could serve the Union cause, to command her, and he had mentioned her name to General Sheridan. She showed me an elegant watch, a souvenir of the event, a gift from General Sheridan. On the inside is engraved:

Presented to
REBECCA L. WRIGHT.
Winchester, Va., by General P. H. Sheridan.
A Momento of Sept. 19, 1864.

The charm-holder is an ingenious arrangement of a horseshoe, gauntlet and spur. The charms are a tiny cavalry sword, field-glass, orderly cap and other military objects in miniature. The fate of the young staff officer is unknown to her.

SALT FOR THE WORLD.

A Nevada Valley Stored with Salt and Borax.

(Virginia City Enterprise.)

Captain Rhodes of Esmeralda county, who is in this city, is owner of what is known as Rhodes' Salt Marsh, but which is a perfect laboratory of mineral wealth. The valley contains 4,140 acres. It is quite level and is surrounded on all sides with high volcanic mountains. It is situated about fifteen miles northwest of Columbus.

In this little valley is a sufficient amount of salt to supply all the markets of the United States, if not the whole world. A foot or two below the surface is found a solid floor of pure rock salt, as firm and as transparent as ice. Indeed, when the sand that covers the surface is stripped off, the salt below bears a very close resemblance to a field of ice. In many places little streams of water bubble up through the mass of salt, and very frequently deep pools are found which look just like the air holes in a frozen lake. The salt made at the marsh is perfectly pure. When a tract of ground has been stripped of the surface soil the salt water rises over the bed of rock salt to the depth of a foot or two. Then crystals of salt begin to form on the surface of the water, and as they form they sink to the bottom. If the salt is to be fine, for table use, workmen stir these crystals about with shovels as they settle to the bottom, thus breaking them up. For use in working silver ore coarse salt is as good as fine, and the solid formation may be dug up with picks if necessary, but the loose crystals are more readily handled, and as much salt of that kind is formed as can be disposed of.

Not only are there inexhaustible stores of salt in the little valley, but immense stores of borax. This borax is of the finest quality known, and two or three cents per pound more can be obtained for it in Europe than for any other borax sent to that market. Splendid specimens of tincal, or natural crystals of borax, are found in the marsh imbedded in the clay near the surface. Immense quantities of sulphate of magnesia (epsom salt) and sulphate of soda (glauber salt) in a pure state are also found. Nitrate of potassa (saltpetre) is found, but the extent of the deposits is not known.

Common potash is found in great abundance, and among the curious specimens to be obtained are what are called "cotton balls" (boreate of lime) and fibrous crystalline borax. Also, there is found an abundance of an unknown mineral. It is something described in none of the books. It does not appear in the shape of crystals, yet has a regular form of its own, presenting the appearance of branches of coral. It is thought that this may be some new salt. A quantity of it will shortly be sent east for examination.

This Year's Cattle Drive.

[From the Omaha Journal of Commerce.]

The cattle drive of the present season from Texas and the Southwestern ranges is placed at 250 000 head. From Montana and Oregon our estimate places the drive of 1879 at 100,000 head. The drive of Texas and Indian Territory cattle and ponies reached Ogallalla in June, toward the latter part of the month, and continues to arrive during July. Kansas was formerly the northern limit of the drive, and this gave to Kansas City a considerable advantage as a market; but the proportion of stock remaining in Kansas is yearly decreasing while that of Nebraska and Wyoming is annually increasing. At Ogallalla on the Union Pacific, is now found the great cattle rendezvous which formerly ended at Abilene, on the Kansas Pacific Our advices from Ogallalla are not up to date, but a week since the arrivals had reached 75,000 head, and it is fair to estimate them at 100,000 head at this point alone. Besides the Texas drive, the mountain drive of 100,000 head will reach the Union Pacific and this route will soon become the greatest stock thoroughfare in the world. The demand for feeders in Nebraska and Iowa is already very great, and the Omaha live stock market is soon to become an important object of interest between the rival Chicago and St. Louis lines, when the new Wabash and St. Louis lines reach Omaha.

A Pair of Dianas.

[Colorado Correspondence of Boston Herald.]

Yesterday when the sun was doing its best to provoke the mercury beyond its never-varying maximum expression of heat—65—two handsome young girls rode in from the plains with game bags over their shoulders and rifles across the pommels of their saddles. They circled through the town two or three times, awaking the elatent manhood in every *ennui*-stricken breast. They flirted violently as they rode about and managed to get half a dozen of the laziest young tourists in the place to ambling and dodging after them. Suddenly they began to discharge their rifles to right and left in a reprehensively reckless and improper fashion. Their lovers scattered rapidly, and after pirouetting with their ponies for a short time succeeding the rifle discharges, the fair creatures galloped off out of sight. These two girls are the daughters of a gentleman who camps with his family in Middle Park every year. They are highly accomplished and well educated and behaved young women during three-fourths of the year, and seen in the streets of Denver would, perhaps, attract attention by their lady-like deportment.

LYING LOVERS.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial.)

It was a lover loved a maid
That had a father who
Was thought to be by all the world
Exceeding well-to-do.

"Oh, be my wife," the lover cried;
My bride, my queen, my own;
You do not love me," she replied,
"I fear, for myself alone.

"My pa he is a wealthy man,
His only child am I;
And all his riches shall be mine
Whenever he shall die.

"But riches, the Apostle says
Unto themselves take wings; oh,
If pa were poor would you love me?"
"I would," he cried, "by jingo."

"I am so glad—I knew you would—
I'm your love am blest;
Pa failed last night," she sobbed and sank
Upon her lover's breast.

"That makes not a bit of difference,"
That gallant lover cried:
"So I have you I care not who
May take all else beside!"

That night when her lover took his leave,
At twenty minutes to one,
She whispered softly in his ear,
"Darling, I was in fun.

"True, pa has failed, but he his pile
Had duly salted by;
I only wished to try your truth—
Darling, how glad am I.
For now I know you would love me well,
Even in poverty."

And as he went home, the lover,
Who was by no means green,
He blithely hugged himself and sang
"I know what failures mean."

A SCRAP OF PAPER.

One of the Most Extraordinary Criminal Plots on Record.

The following remarkable story has never before been published in its complete form. Years ago the main features of it were printed in the New York *Courant* but, for the sake of certain parties involved, the full narrative was suppressed.

George Layman was a farmer, residing near Selby, in Yorkshire, England. Though not an educated man by any means, he was above the average farmer of the time. He had a good home, well furnished, and a fine farm excellently stocked. He was twenty-eight years old, and unmarried. With him resided an only sister of seventeen and a girl of remarkable beauty. In 1826, when this narrative opens, brother and sister were living in the greatest affection and harmony. In those days it was customary for farmers to employ young men, generally the sons of other farmers, and to board and lodge them in the house. George Layman had seven such. One of them was named Thomas Miller. He was about nineteen or twenty, well built, and exceptionally good-looking and attractive. He was exceedingly well informed, and spoke without any of the peculiarties of dialect for which Yorkshire men are noted. His connections were unknown. He came to the farm-house with a stick in his hand and a bundle on his shoulder, and obtained a night's lodging. He got into conversation with the farmer and the hands, and, though he admitted that he knew nothing of farming, but had worked at the trade of a gun-smith, he expressed a desire to remain and make himself useful about the place. Layman assented. Miller joined the other young men, and was apparently soon deeply interested in his work.

An acquaintance soon sprang up between Miller and Fanny Layman, the farmer's sister. Unfortunately it took a clandestine form, and the lovers—for such they soon became—met in secret. The consequences which might be expected followed, and Miller soon afterward disappeared. When it was apparent to her brother and neighbors that she was to become a mother, she solemnly averred that she had been married to Miller, and produced a certificate showing such to be the fact. Miller disappeared March 20, 1826, when Fanny was within three months of her confinement.

On April 17th following, a stranger arrived at the small inn in the adjacent village, and sent for Farmer Layman. He represented that he was anxious to hire a run for cattle, and had heard that Layman's land was peculiarly adapted. A long conversation followed, and Layman did not return home until rather late. On the road thither, and not more than half a mile from his home, he came upon a carriage standing in the road. Several men were around, and one held a lantern while the others were putting on the fore on-wheel, which had come off in a rut. Lyman paused a moment, and as he did so heard a stifled groan from the vehicle.

"What's the matter?" he asked. "Any one hurt?"

"Oh, no," was the reply: "the lady is only alarmed—that is all."

"Help—help!" was heard in tones that seemed to indicate a struggle to free the speaker's mouth from a muffling hood.

"What means this?" Layman inquired, excitedly, springing from his horse and going toward the door of the carriage.

He was confronted by a stalwart, gray-haired man in a capacious cloak, who thrust him aside with his left hand, and said:

"Do not interfere, my friend, the lady is my daughter, and she is slightly alarmed—that is all."

At the same time another person stepped up to Layman and whispered:

"She has long been confined in a lunatic asylum, and we are just conveying her home. Make no alarm, or she may have to return."

Thus appealed to, the farmer passed on, and before two minutes had elapsed the coach passed out of sight and hearing in an opposite direction.

When the farmer reached home he found that his sister was missing. Soon after he left for the inn a person brought a message for her, and she walked down the road with him. That was the last seen of her.

Search was made all over the neighborhood, but it was unavailing. The man at the hotel who had sent for Layman vanished the same night, and it was believed that he was in conspiracy with the abductors of the girl, and on him devolved the part to get the farmer out of the way while his sister was removed.

What was the object of the abduction? That was the interesting question. Several days passed, and the neighborhood was still in excitement over the missing girl, when a servant, cleaning out the grate in the room occupied by the stranger at the inn, found a scrap of paper clinging to the chimney. It had been partly burned with others, but had been carried up the chimney by a draft and clung to a protuberance. This scrap of paper was thought nothing of by the servant, and would have been thrown away if the landlord had not seen it, and observed on it the name "Layman." This attracted his attention, and he read all that was there. It was as follows:

.....get the.....Layman
.....the way, you can easily entice Fanny.....
Use what aids.....find need.
.....SELDON.

The paper had been folded along the fourth line, and then torn off at the corner. It was conveyed to Layman, and kept by him as likely to be of value. There was small doubt that Fanny was in the vehicle which Layman overtook on his way home, and that the screams which he heard were her cries for help.

Could it be that Miller was at the bottom of the abduction. Layman remembered that Miller had frequently written in an album belonging to Fanny, and in comparing that writing with the writing on the scrap of paper they were found to be identical. Layman made his way to York to consult a lawyer as to the best means of discovering his sister. When he reached that city almost the first thing he saw in a newspaper was the account of the discovery of the body of a murdered woman in the River Aire just above Leeds, near a place known as the Forge. The woman was pregnant, and her linen was marked "F. L." Feeling sure that this must be his sister, for the description answered to her in every particular, Layman started back home. On the outskirts of Selby he was waylaid by three footpads, and robbed. Then he was left on the highway, half dead. He was found by a laboring man who recognized him, and had him conveyed home. When Layman recovered consciousness, he remembered distinctly that one of the footpads said, when expostulated with by the others:

"You know as well as I do that the understanding was that we were to kill him."

Layman was a vigorous man, and three days after his last mishap he was on the way to Leeds. Arrived at Kirkstall, he found that the body had been claimed by an old woman as that of her daughter, and buried. Layman went before Mr. James Hargraves, then a Magistrate, and applied to have the body disinterred. Leave was granted, and the next morning was appointed for the work. During the night, however, the grave was opened and the corpse removed. Who the depredators were was involved in mystery. Layman saw in it a conspiracy to defraud justice, and by a wonderful stroke of good fortune hit upon the very device which the despoilers of the grave had adopted. While examining the church yard and the neighboring field, he observed deep foot-prints underneath a very high wall, the ascent of which was, however, easy to an unencumbered person. These footsteps led both ways, and Layman concluded that the persons rifling the grave had both approached it and quitted it by that way. But it was next to impossible that they could have done this with the coffin in their possession, and therefore he came to the conclusion that the corpse had been reburied somewhere within the precincts of the grave-yard. A search was made, but no newly turned soil was found. Mr. Hargrave suggested examining the old-fashioned square raised tombs, of which there were many in the grounds, and sure enough, under one of the slabs was found the coffin and the remains. Layman identified the body as his sister's and it bore marks to show that the girl had been strangled.

By this time the authorities of Leeds, York and Selby had become alike interested in the crime. That the man Miller was at the bottom of it they had every reason to believe. But who was he, that he could bring his instruments to bear so readily wherever he desired to use them? And what was his object in accomplishing the death of the girl? The word "Seldon" at the end of the writing on the scrap of paper found in the chimney was evidently the writer's name. Was Seldon the same person as Miller, and was that person interested in getting out of the way the girl whom he lawfully married? Mr. Hargrave's shrewdness seemed to offer a rational solution of the mystery, namely: That Miller had married the girl unknown to wealthy parents or friends, and on their learning of the fact they had taken measures to remove her, in order that the disgrace of marrying beneath his station, might be removed, and that he might be at liberty to fulfil some other marriage engagement which they had arranged. One thing was resolved on—to look for Seldon. There was a family of that name in the North Riding, residing near Birmingham, and another branch of the same family at Stanhope, in Durham. All investigation, however, failed to connect any member of either family with Fanny Layman. There was only one young man of a suitable age in either, and he had been traveling abroad at the very time of Miller's stay with the Layman's. In the meantime it ought to be said, a Coroner's Jury had sat in the case of Fanny Layman or Miller, and returned a verdict of wilful murder against some party or parties unknown.

Two years passed away. Layman went to London on pleasure or business, and as countrymen were won't, visited the House of Commons. He saw a gentleman coming out of St. Stephens' who attracted his attention. The young man, Miller, stood before him—there was no doubt of that. He inquired who he was, and learned that he was James Aubrey Seldon, members of Parliament for the North Riding of Yorkshire, and that this was his first session in the House. Layman returned the next day and watched for the arrival of the members. In due time Seldon came, and Layman had a good view of him. No doubt remained in his mind as to his being Miller. Layman was in doubt what to do. He had £150 in his pocket-book, and he said to himself that ought to secure the services of a lawyer. He asked for the Courts, and meeting a host of lawyers coming out in wig and gown, he stopped one. This happened to be none other than the renowned Brougham, who listened to the man patiently. Calling a younger lawyer, he briefly informed him of the facts, and he asked Layman to wait where he was for a moment. The lawyer returned with a cab, and he and Layman drove to Bow street. A warrant was procured, and Seldon was arrested.

Now follows the most remarkable part of the strange narrative.

Seldon denied all knowledge of Layman or his family, or that he ever went by the name of Miller. His handwriting, however, was shown to correspond exactly with that of Miller, and that of the man who signed "Seldon" to the scrap of paper found in the chimney of the inn.

Seldon's father was also positively identified by Layman as the gray-haired man who thrust him away from the carriage on the night of Fanny's disappearance. A host of witnesses, however, swore that the elder Seldon was at home at that time and sick in bed. To crown all, while Seldon was still under examination, a young man answering Miller's description somewhat, surrendered himself to the authorities, and confessed that he was Miller, and had enticed Fanny away and murdered her. The admission of this cold-blooded crime aroused the indignation of all who heard it. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged within forty-eight hours. At the last moment he was reprieved, and his sentence was subsequently commuted to banishment for life.

Layman persisted in his belief to the very last that Seldon was the real man, and his conviction was intensified by what occurred some years later. There was a hunt at Rock Hall, the seat of Sir Joseph Rockcliffe, Layman's landlord. Seldon was there, and following the hounds he took a path which no one knew but those acquainted with Layman's farm. This strengthened the farmer's belief that Seldon and Miller were identical.

But the most confirmatory and damning proof is yet to be given. Inquiry showed that the man representing himself as Miller was pardoned the very day his sentence of death was commuted to transportation, and that he was actually keeping a hotel at Richmond, in Yorkshire, within a few miles of the country seat of the Seldons, and passing under his own name, Marfit. This fact was first ascertained in 1832. The very same year one King was hanged at York for highway robbery. Before the execution he made a confession of his crimes, and among other things admitted that he was one of the gang who assailed Layman, near Selby, soon after the murder of his sister. He was formerly a groom with the Seldon family, and confessed that he was hired to aid two gypsies in dispatching Layman and getting rid of his sister. He declined to say who hired him, but enough escaped him to show that his employer was the elder Seldon.

Finally, in 1841, the wife of James Aubrey Seldon filed a bill of divorce against her husband, asking for a separate maintenance. One of the facts set up was that the respondent was subject to fits of great mental excitement, during which he recounted crimes which he said he had committed, and among them the instigation of the murder of one Fannie Layman, to whom he was married clandestinely. An attempt was thereupon made to revive the inquiry into the murder, but Marfit disappeared from Richmond, and Seldon was placed in a lunatic asylum, near Durham. Thence he escaped in 1847, and nothing was heard of him for several weeks, until his remains were found on a heap of straw in an old barn on Layman's farm.

Taking all the circumstances together there is no doubt that James Aubrey Seldon and Miller were the same. Seldon had returned from the Continent, and took a fancy to stroll through the country toward home. On his way he came to Layman's, and there saw Fanny. That was the attraction which held him. Finding his attempts to seduce her in vain, he married her secretly. On discovering the condition in which she was, he abandoned her and returned home.

By some means his father, who was a desperate and unprincipled man, learned of his marriage, and a plan was devised to remove her. In the first instance, it is supposed that the Gypsies were to abduct her and inveigle her into some situation which would warrant a divorce. Subsequently, however, her death was resolved on, whether with the sanction of the Seldons or not is uncertain. The old woman who claimed the girl's body was doubtless one of the Gypsies. The alleged sickness of the elder Seldon must have been a trumped-up story, to which it was not difficult to get retainers to swear, especially when all the authorities, from the Constables to the King, were anxious to cover up the guilt of the real culprits.

Bennett at Newport.

(Correspondence Boston Transcript.)

James Gordon Bennett is here at the Chanler place, near the beach. He pays his $3,000, and gives up the Stevens cottage, which his agent hired for him, and which he does not want; but what is $3,000 to a man whose income is said to be this last year $750,000? He has with him a Captain in the Royal army, and the latter will have many English guests. To-morrow polo begins, and after that twice a week through August and a part of September. We are to have two days of steeple chases next month. Five thousand dollars has been subscribed, and "Jim Keene" offers to make up all further deficiencies. The Queen's County Hunt Club come to stay a month soon, and we have the promise of more gayety and sport than ever before.

The Memphis Negroes.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

The Memphis negroes who refuse to go into camp outside the city, and insist on being fed at Government expense inside of the city, should be taught that beggars can not be choosers. It is evidently a great point in favor of the diminution of the disease to reduce the city's population as low as possible. If the negroes are allowed to stay in the city they will be so much additional food for the fever. Of course, those who are able to take care of themselves cannot be compelled to remove, but the Government can certainly order removal as one of the conditions of receiving its food and shelter.

Theatrical Theorists.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Theatrical managers are swift to announce that the marriage of Fanny Davenport will subtract prodigiously from her commercial value as an actress. Managers are almost invariably theorizers, and always fondly stick to a theory, however practice may conflict with it. The experience of the last few years has been that the women of the stage who have married the loftiest have attracted the most public attention.

THE STATE CHAIRMAN.

George W. Miller's Home Papers on his Appointment.

[Washington (Pa.) Review.]

* * * On last Friday evening Messrs Barr and Coffroth formally selected Mr. Miller for the chairmanship, and we feel confident that he will prove to be worthy of the confidence reposed in him. He will exert all his energies to make the campaign successful. As soon as the appointment was announced, congratulatory letters poured in upon Mr. M. from prominent Democrats in different Western counties.

As this is the first time that Washington county has had a State Chairman, her Democracy should show their appreciation of the honor by making an extra effort in behalf of the Democratic ticket.

[Washington (Pa.) Democrat.]

* * * Mr. Miller possesses a wide acquaintance throughout the State, having been both a Representative and Senator, and also having frequently represented our county in State Conventions—thus having been brought into direct intercourse with the prominent workers of the party. While these facts furnish important aids in the discharge of the duties of his new position, Mr. Miller has the additional advantage of the valuable experience acquired as chairman of our own county committee during several hotly-contested campaigns. We know he will judiciously employ all legitimate means in furthering the interests of the party, and feel assured he will conduct it to victory in November. Mr. Miller has established his headquarters at Pittsburgh, where all letters relating to the campaign should be addressed to him.

Sex in Trunk Packing.

(Detroit Free Press.)

"The man who takes over ten minutes to pack a trunk is a dolt!" said Mr. Bowerman as he slammed down the lid and turned the key. Mrs Bowerman had been at it just seven days and seven nights and, when the husband went up stairs at ten o'clock, she sat down before the open trunk with tears in her eyes. "You see how it is," she explained, as he looked down upon her in awful contempt. "I've got only part of my dresses in here, saying nothing of a thousand other things, and even now the lid won't shut down. I've got such a headache I must lop down for a few minutes." She went away to lop, and Mr. Bowerman sat down and mused: "Space is space. The use of space is in knowing how to utilize it." Removing everything, he began repacking. He found a silk dress could be rolled to the size of a quart jug. A freshly starched lawn was made to take the place of a pair of slippers. Her brown bunting fitted into the niche she had reserved for three handkerchiefs, and her best bonnet was turned bottom up in its box and packed full of underclothing. He sat there viewing sufficient empty space to pack in a whole bed when she returned, and said he was the only real good husband in this world, and she kissed him on the nose as he turned the key. "It's simply the difference between the sexes," was his patronizing reply as he went down stairs to turn on the burglar alarm. When that wife opened that trunk last night! But screams and shrieks would avail nothing.

Success in the Stock Market.

Few people understand how large fortunes are amassed so rapidly in stock operations. Messrs. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, N. Y., have just published "two unerring rules for success" and full details, so that any one can operate. Mailed free. Their new combination system of dealing in stocks is wonderfully profitable. By this method thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one immense capital, and co-operated as a mighty whole, thus securing to each share holder all the advantages of vast capital and best skill. Profits divided every 30 days. $15 would make $75 profit, $100 would return $1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock in the month, and so on, according to the market. A New York Fashion Editress and prominent newspaper correspondent, made over 375 per cent. profit on an investment, Oct., 5th, 1878. Many others are doing as well or better. Large or small amounts can be used with equal proportionate success by this system. All kinds of stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. Apply to Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, New York City.

Senator Blaine as a Diner and Wiper.

(From Ramsdell's Washington Republic.)

No man in Washington receives more invitations to dinner than Blaine, and no man declines so few. But he has a system. He never eats beyond the filet, and for wine he contents himself with two or three glasses of champagne. Whisky, brandy, gin, rum and all other spirits, if there are any more, he never touches, nor does he drink Burgundy or sherry. And I understand that he has stopped going to church since his unhappy sunstroke accident, that defeated his nomination for President at Cincinnati in 1876. Still I hear that he has a pew at the beautiful All Souls' Church, on Fourteenth street, but that it stands in the name of William E Chandler. Blaine is only forty-nine years old, and his endurance is that of a pack mule. After a session of the Senate lasting two days and two nights, he comes out fresher than any of his colleagues. Why? Because he takes better care of himself.

A Deadhead Ride Across the Continent.

[New Haven Register.]

A short time ago the firm of Holcomb & Co., carriage-makers, of this city, shipped a couple to San Francisco, California. It was covered with canvass, as is the usual custom, to protect it against the weather. Some man in this city, wishing to get across the continent free of expense, adopted the coupe as the temporary abiding place, put enough aboard to last him for the trip, and then, hidden from the public gaze, started on his ten days' trip and reached California in safety. Who the adventurer was is not known, for he managed to escape from his temporary home before the railroad officials discovered him. That he was not particular as to the cleanliness of his abode was apparent from the condition in which he left the coupe, in which were remnants of the eatables he had taken for his trip. The carriage was a valuable one, and was nearly ruined by his carelessness.

Black Jack, the Miner.

(Bismarck Letter.)

Black Jack, the miner, is in town to-day. He went into the Black Hills with a pick on his shoulder, and is now worth $450,000. He has two friends with him, whose expenses he pays for the sake of their company. Jack will have traveling companions. He says he can't spend his income unless he gambles, and that he will never do. It is whispered that Jack means to double up before he returns. His fortune would seem to warrant that bit of rashness. A friend of Jack stoutly maintains that his money has not spoiled him.

A COLLEGE PROFESSOR once said that "he who expects to rate high in his class, must not expectorate on the floor." Much of the hawking and spitting was, no doubt, caused by catarrh, which the professor knew could be readily cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

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LIVELY POLITICS IN OHIO.

That the Democrats of Ohio have not the financial resources of their opponents, in heavy assessments on Federal officials, contractors and employes, as well as subscriptions by the National Banks, is manifest; the *Gazette's* special the other day bousted the Republican Committee in Washington, aiding the Ohio canvass, was rolling in wealth, while the Democratic Committee was poverty-stricken and could not employ the force it needed. All this is undoubtedly true, but the fact is inciting the Democracy of Ohio to individual exertion that will count for more than all the money the Republicans can filch from Federal officeholders. The voluntary work of a great party, with the knowledge it is honestly contesting the field against the corrupt use of money to influence and control elections, is a tremendous lever in organizing and instructing voters and bringing them to the polls. That is the advantage the Democrats have in this canvass.

At Cleveland on Tuesday there was a great gathering of Democratic leaders, in consultation with the State Committees, including a delegation of Indiana Democrats who came over on behalf of the Democratic State Committee at Indianapolis, with proffers of all the assistance possible for them in the pending Ohio canvass. In the formal note conveying these assurances the Indiana Democrats, after referring to the identity of business and political interests between Ohio and Indiana, conclude as follows:

For nearly a fifth of a century the Republican party has controlled the administration of the General Government. For the first fifth of that period, while Lincoln lived, it was to some extent guided and influenced by his great spirit, but since that time it has forgotten country and extolled party and has been governed solely by base partisan desire to maintain its own supremacy at whatever cost. Its unholy mission is to engender sectional animosity, and thus maintain power through a "solid North." In its greed of power it squanders the fruits of the war. When the people uprose against it three years ago, and by an overwhelming vote decreed that its course of infamy shall cease, it defeated their will by a fraud to which, in unmitigated and shameless infamy, history furnishes no parallel. That party is deliberately seeking te perpetuate its power by destroying the national welfare of the Southern States, and while its ruthless oppression has forced those States into ecmbined opposition to its destructive sway, it seeks to alarm and embitter the North by false and groundless fears of a new rebellion. It marches under its detestestable bloody symbol, thoughboth North and South may thereby become involved in one common ruin.

On Tuesday evening General EWING made a speech from the Weddell House balcony, to an immense concourse of people. He has great powers as a platform speaker; in fact is excelled by few in the land. Of course, discussing the same political and financial questions at different points, he necessarily adopts the same line of argument, but there is a freshness and novelty added to his illustrations wherever he speaks that marks the intellectual resources of the man. There are few stronger men in political life in this country than General TOM EWING.

In his Weddell House speech General EWING discussed financial questions with masterly ability and force, taking ground for the unlimited coinage of silver and the substitution of Treasury notes for National Bank notes. He addressed these words to hard money Democrats and Nationals:

The Republican party appeals to what they call the "Hard-money Democrats" on the one hand, and to the Nationals on the other, to become their allies in defeating these two finance propositions. If there be any Democrats who are opposed to Government paper money as against bank, and are in favor of striking silver from its Constitutional place as a money metal, and who are so totally opposed to the attitude of the Ohio Democracy that they would see not only these traditional Democratic principles lost, but would also witness with satisfaction the swallowing up by the General Government of the reserved rights of the States and people, I know not how to appeal to them. They certainly are not in sympathy with that great party of the people which cherishes the priceless legacy of Jefferson's and Jackson's fame.

The Republican party appeals to the 38,600 Nationals of Ohio to also become its allies in giving Ohio's indorsement to its finance policy, and Ohio's vote for President next year to John Sherman, the author and executor of that policy. They tell them the Democratic party cannot be trusted to carry out those great measures because seven Democrats in the House and as many in the Senate have forgotten the traditions of their party, and now stand with the Money Power. If the Nationals so appealed to be sincere, as I know the mass of them to be, they surely cannot be so blind as to believe that the great battle in Ohio fought and won on these issues, backed by the concurring sentiment of nine-tenths of the Democracy of the Union, will be made abortive by the petty minority of Democratic dissenters.

Then the conclusion of his speech is well worth quoting for its eloquence and power:

My fellow-citizens, the war was not waged to change but to perserve and perpetuate the system of government devised by our forefathers. It squelched and ended for all time the pretended right of any State to secede from the Union, but it were a result of the war most disastrous to the people if, in blind resentment against the supporters of that exploded fallacy, they suffer the party which concocted the war to itself destroy our system of government by abolishing the reserved rights and liberties of the people of the States. The attempt to do it is founded on the false and insulting pretense that the people have become corrupt and cannot be trusted with the management of elections of members of Congress. In God's name, if the people are so debased, is the Federal Government purer and better.

No, fellow-citizens, Republics commence to rot where the wealth and power and patronage of the Government centers. The greater the power and patronage of the Government the quicker corruption sets in. It was to guard against this that our forefathers were jealous of every grant of power to the General Government, and carefully reserved to the States and the people all powers not indispensable to form and preserve the Union. The State Governments are administered more purely than the General Government, precisely because they are nearer to the people, the ultimate source of power. The County Governments are, as a rule, purer than those of the States. The Township Governments purer than those of the counties and the school districts purest of all, precisely in proportion to the nearness of the Government to the people in its purity and efficiency. If this be not so popular government is a delusion and a snare. Then the farther you can take government away from the inspection and control of the people the better and purer it is. Then a monarchy or an aristocracy is better than a Republic.

The people of Ohio are now called on to decide between the Democratic and Republican parties on this issue. Let them say whether they are fit to govern and control their elections of public officers, or whether they want their State officers and State elections to be surrounded by bayonets and spies and Marshals sent at the dictation of the party in power at Washington, and which, through these appliances, can control the election, perpetuate its power, and drain the Treasury to pay its bills. Fellow-citizens, I ask your suffrages for the position of Governor of Ohio as the representative of the people on these issues. I do not pretend that they are all the measures I would like to see adopted. I presume no man has ever seen in one platform every thing he wants accomplished. But I wish to divest this canvass of all else than these three great principles and measures of government.

I did not directly or indirectly seek to become the representative of the people on them, but being chosen, I shall conduct the canvass with an eye single to the triumph; seeking no personal advantage for myself or for any man or faction in the party, but only seeking to have the people of the great Keystone State of the Republic arrest the aggressions of that power which is at once impoverishing the masses by its finance policy, and threatening the subversion of popular liberty by obliterating all the boundaries of Federal power.

The Republicans have circulated reports that leading hard-money Democrats of Northern Ohio—such men as Judge RANNEY, H. B. PAYNE and others—would oppose General EWING, but they were on the ground at Cleveland in consultation with the State Committees, and will aid the cause with their great abilities and influence as earnestly as they ever fought the good fight. General EWING so far in the preliminary work of the canvass, has made four speeches, and Democratic prospects have been undoubtedly greatly advanced. There is a wonderful zeal manifested, and great crowds flock to hear him. FOSTER is not making a speaking but a hand-shaking and money contest. There is no need disguising it is effective, but we believe EWING will win.

THE BLACK MAIL PLUNDER.

Last year in their preparations for the election of Congressmen, the Republican leaders at Washington made heavy assessments on Federal officeholders and contractors. Mr. GORHAM, Secretary of their campaign Committee, testified before the WALLACE Committee that the receipts from this source amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Think of that; the most of this sum was filched from needy clerks in debt at their grocers. Having got the money Mr. GORHAM divided it among a dozen or fifteen Congressional districts in the North, in the hope of capturing enough Congressmen to give their party the House. They got away with eight or ten by this means, but failed in their main point. The Democrats still hold the fort but by a meager majority. The Cincinnati investigation has shown that several thousand dollars of the money was sent to the two doubtful districts in that city, and in connection with Deputy Marshals it enabled BUTTERWORTH and YOUNG to pull through. In this State there were liberal disbursements from the fund to defeat COFFROTH in the Somerset district and RANDALL in his Philadelphia district. And it was the same throughout the North; in every close district money blackmailed from the clerks, was liberally used to elect Republican candidates.

A system so rascally and corrupt necessarily bred rascality and corruption in carrying it out; and it has just been discovered in Washington that some of the money sent out by GORHAM has been diverted to enrich Republican officials connected with their State Committees. Chairman HATTON of the Republican State Committee of Iowa, it is alleged, got ten thousand dollars of this campaign fund from GORHAM, and applied it to his own uses. A special to the *World* from Washington says:

The charges against Chairman Hatton, of the Republican State Committee of Iowa, of having used campaign funds for his own purpose, have aroused the attention of other local committees and have put them on their inquiry. Secretary Gorham testified before the Wallace Committee to the amounts of money sent by the Congressional Committee last year to the different States. This led to an investigation of the charges against Hatton. Now it is whispered that other financial irregularities against the brethren have been discovered, and that all that has been raised for the advancement of Republican principles has not gone for that purpose, but has been used to enrich good Republican chairmen. There is much sadness among the good and much swearing among the Chandlers at the development.

The special to the Chicago *Times* says:

The Republican Congressional Committee is agitated about other matters than the approaching elections in Ohio and Maine. Mr. Gorham, ex-Secretary of the Senate, submitted to the Wallace committee last spring a list of the sums of money sent to the various State Republican organizations to assist in carrying elections. The publication of these figures astonished some of the wire-pullers in several of the States. They claim that portions of the money was used by the persons to whom it was sent for private and not political purposes. There is understood to have been a lively correspondence between members of the Congressional Committee and members of the Iowa State Republican Committee on the subject of the expenditures in that State. It is averred that campaign funds have been diverted in other States.

At the late session of Congress one of the bills pressed by the Democrats of the House was a very stringent one to prevent all assessments on Federal officials and employes for political purposes. Day after day the Republicans broke up a quorum to prevent its consideration or passage. They succeeded in doing so, but at the winter session the bill should be forced through, if it is within the possibilities of parliamentary practice. Robbing office-holders to corrupt the ballot-box is a Republican game that should end.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

FANNY DAVENPORT has her PRICE.

THE credit of Pittsburgh is not weak when the temporary loan bonds are selling at 106.

THE public debt was increased last month over six millions of dollars. JOHN SHERMAN didn't boast of this in Maine.

THE Democratic County Committee on Saturday resolved to hold one Convention for the nomination of judicial and county officers. It will meet on the 19th of August.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* insists that the price of a postal order should be reduced from twelve cents to one cent, and that such orders should be issued by every postoffice "making the postoffices the clearing-houses of the people."

THE quickest trip across the Atlantic has just been made by the Arizona, which arrived at Queenstown on Tuesday, in seven days, eight hours and eight minutes from New York. The voyage will soon be compressed into a week.

WE print elsewhere an interesting account of one of those wonderful California wheat farms, and the methods of cultivation. The farm in question belonging to Doctor GLENN, the Democratic candidate for Governor, includes 50,000 acres of which 45,000 are in cultivation.

SHERMAN got to Newport, Rhode Island, the high toned summer resort of the millionaires, *in a United States vessel*, on Friday night. He will stay there a few days and then go to New York. The cheek of JOHN SHERMAN in working his electioneering tours on Government vessels is something unprecedented.

SENATOR BEN HILL is in Washington, and declares that he is glad because of the extra session as it defined political questions so clearly. The mission of the Republican party, he says, is to destroy this Government, while it is the duty of the Democratic party to save it. It is just the fight of 1776 over again. That's just about it.

HAMLIN of Maine, is seventy years of age; he entered public life forty-three years ago, and holds with great tenacity to a seat in the United States Senate, which he promised to retire from at his last re-election. BLAINE, HALE and the younger generation thinks it is about time for HANNIBAL to retire, resign or die, hence much "troubles" in Maine.

BUTTERWORTH, the Congressman from Cincinnati who beat SAYLER, it has been shown, went electioneering among the boys with a satchel filled with silver dollars, and bought up voters at from two to five dollars a head. This money came from the Washington clerks by assessment. BUTTERWORTH had also a choice lot of deputy marshals at his beck and nod.

OUR manufacturers cannot supply the demand for iron from the East and West, running double turn, at thirty-eight dollars per ton. Everything looks towards a period of prosperity and healthy development of our industries, proving beyond contradiction that Pittsburgh is and will continue to be the great centre of supply for iron and its numerous specialties.

THE cholera sensation invented by one of our Pittsburgh papers, as a specimen of news gathering enterprise, is having an extensive run in the country papers of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. We can only repeat what we have heretofore said that there has not been a case of cholera in Pittsburgh this year, nor is there the slightest apprehension of the disease by the health authorities.

THE long controversy between the Vatican and BISMARCK has been arranged on these terms, conceded by Germany and accepted by the Pope: All of the exiled clergy, who ask permission, will be allowed to return to Germany; the anti-Catholic laws will be tacitly suspended, provided the clergy obey the common law, and all fresh nominations of bishops and minor clergy are to be submitted to the German Government.

THE presence of SAM BARR on the Dauphin county Grand Jury at the present time is purely accidental. The case of the taxpayers of the Commonwealth *vs.* KEMBLE, PETROFF & Co. will come before that tribunal if Mr. WOLFE is ready. The chances are that a true bill will not be found, and Mr. KEMBLE will live long enough to teach Mr. WOLFE if he expects to march in the Republican ranks he must wear the regulation uniform.

HOW HAYES pays his debts, is well illustrated by the fact that in New Orleans nearly thirty persons belonging to the families of WELLS and ANDERSON, of the Returning Board, are drawing pay from the Custom House—some of them, it is said, being school children who never performed an hour's service. KENNER, one of the black ornaments of the board, has four brothers in the same sort of places; and two of the WEBERS—who did not produce JOHN SHERMAN'S famous written pledge to JIM ANDERSON—are also feeding at the crib. The Union soldiers in New Orleans, who want offices, are induced to stir up a row at their exclusion in favor of the Returning Boarders.

GENERAL SLOCUM of Brooklyn, New York, in an address to the Grand Army of the Republic at Utica, New York, on Wednesday last, made these remarks pregnant with meaning and thought:

Politicians, often tell us what questions have been settled by the war. Now, no one understands these questions better than the soldier. You have settled the question of slavery, and it has been settled in a manner more beneficial to the South than to the North. The time will come yet when Southerners will thank God that the institution has been wiped from the land. You have settled the question of State rights. No section will ever declare that any State has a right to separate itself from the Union. You have settled the question as to whether a republic can raise an army of a million men and send them back to their homes. Another question has been settled, that the American soldier is loyal. It is not true, as has been charged, that either McClellan, Grant or Sherman could at any time have taken their men and turned them upon Washington. Roman consuls may have done so in the past. Not so here. There never was a day nor an hour when any commander could have taken his men and launched them against the constituted authorities. No such danger ever threatened us.

HON. GEORGE W. MILLER of Washington county, named by Messrs. COFFROTH and BARR, in accordance with the resolution of the State Convention, as Chairman of the State Committe, represents the best class of our public men. He is an active and zealous Democrat, governed by high principles, and will do no act, and suffer none to be done during the canvass, that will impair the pride of Democrats in their party or their hopefulness of a successful issue at the election. The Lancaster *Intelligencer*, whose editor, Mr. HENSEL, was favorably mentioned in connection with the chairmanship, says of Mr. MILLER'S appointment:

His nomination has been urged since the Convention by many prominent Democrats in different parts of the State, and his selection will give general satisfaction. With the special aid that Mr. Barr will give him in the West, where politics are very loose just now, and with the hearty co-operation of the party throughout the whole State, Mr. Miller, we are confident, will manage the campaign so that it will result in the efficient organization of the party and the triumphant election of its candidate.

THE refusal of the Coal Exchange to meet the coal miners, in adopting a plan of arbitration to prevent future strikes, calls forth, from D. R. JONES, Secretary of the miners' organization, a temperate letter, in which we find this paragraph. It seems to present the case in a nut-shell. If Messrs. Operators can stand the exciting status of the controversy there is no doubt Messrs. Miners can afford to do so. Mr. JONES says:

The interests of capital and labor are identical. Where one thrives, the other flourishes; where one languishes the other starves. A large majority of the miners on the Monongahela river consider them so, and to impute communism to them is neither just, right, nor magnanimous. A coal digger knows from experience that one man can dig more coal than another, and he would be the first to rebel were there any attempt to make the pay of all equal and common. The coal exchange may take advantage of us when wife and children are crying for bread, but they must not forget that there are limits to oppression, and they will not complain if the men will exercise their rights to organize and strike when their capital and contracts are in the most critical condition. Strikes are always dangerous. They beget circumstances which awaken the prejudices and inflame the passions of men; they test the strain of human nature, and they should only be resorted to when reason has failed. That men have an inalienable right to organize and strike can hardly be disputed. I presume the Coal exchange is organized to protect the operators; the banking association is organized to protect the interests of bankers; railroads associate to pool their freights, and to dispute or deny the same right to workingmen to do the same is hardly fair. The operators have their coal exchange, the miners have their order; their interests are the same; they ought to reason and confer with one another, but by a strange combination of some mysterious motives the coal exchange has refused to speak to us.

JOHN KELLY, the head of the Tammany Democracy in New York, don't like Governor ROBINSON, and if he is nominated for re-election, JOHN KELLY says under no circumstances will he get the votes of the city Democracy. Bigger men than JOHN KELLY have tried this little game and have come to grief. It is an insult to every thinking self-respecting Democrats, that one man should attempt to dictate to the half million Democrats in New York who they shall or shall not nominate, under the penalty of his royal displeasure. The challenge, if there had been any doubt about it, will secure Gov. ROBINSON'S renomination. The Govenor don't appear to be much disturbed by JOHN KELLY'S threat, and said to an interviewer a few days ago, in referring to the local politics of New York city:

They are a hopeless muddle, and so far as I can see, are likely to remain so. The reason is the great strength of the party in the city, comprising five-sevenths of all the voters. It is so strong that, of course, it splits into factions, and the contests turn upon the possession of the fleshpots by one faction or another. If any other party than the Democrats were so strong there it would get into the same kind of a muddle. All the trouble arises from the fight for fleshpots. Now, if Mr. Kelly should feel an honest dissatisfaction with a possible nomination for Governor springing from this cause and should choose to stand aside and await the action of the Convention and then should bolt if it was unsatisfactory, I for one should have no cause to find fault with him. Indeed, I think I should rather like him the better for it. But going into a Convention and bolting afterward from mere personal dissatisfaction might present the question in a different way.

OUTRAGES by negroes against white women, and particularly against white children, is one of the terrors of life in the South, especially in the sparsely settled country districts. It seems to be a crime to which the low grade negroes are addicted, and that vengeance, swift and lawless should follow it, is not to be wondered at. It is the natural impulse of relatives and friends. The *Leader* has these comments on the diabolical crime committed by a burly negro on a little six year old girl of a respectable family at Wilkinsburg, on the outskirts of the city:

Such cases as that which occurred in Wilkinsburg yesterday will do more to revive the apparently dying but perhaps only lulled prejudice against the negro than, we fear, many homilies on human equality and civil rights will do to kill it. If we may trust the papers, not only South but North, it does seem to be true that for one "Uncle Tom" who will jump into the river to save little Eva there are several black scoundrels ready to lay in wait for her and outrage her. This may not really be so. The Uncle Toms waiting only for the occasion to show their heroic devotion may many times outnumber their dusky opposites. It may also be true that, proportionately, the number of negroes attempting diabolical violence on little children is not greater than that of white men guilty of the same crime. But we fear many people will not think so. There have unfortunately been a great many cases of this sort of late in which the negro has been conspicuous. And many a father of daughters from the age of eight to twelve or fourteen will clasp them to their hearts to-day, and mentally resolve not to engage negro men servants without the most careful inquiry as to their character.

When crimes of this character are committed in our own neighborhood we learn to appreciate how their frequent occurrence excites Southern communities.

THE Department of State estimates that the American Minister to England must spend twenty-five thousand dollars a year to properly maintain the dignity of the office, as it is called. According to the report this is simply covering the cost of the Minister's personal expenses and the entertaining he is bound, by all rules of both social and official propriety, to do. The salary is seventeen thousand five hundred dollars, so that anybody can see that it is much mere important to select a rich man who can afford to pay the eight thousand dollars a year difference than it is to find a real diplomatist. A minister might get along without bright diplomatic abilities but if he undertook without proper money resources to impose himself upon the society of England's capital, he would very soon be found out.

MR. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER has arrived in Nevada, where he seems to find abundant room for the exercise of his mouth. He is showing everybody how Blaine can be nominated next year and how the country is to be carried, and some other things which come a good deal handier to Chandler than to anybody else. He admits that the Republicans will have to carry New York or Indiana or one or two of the Southern States to prevent the election of a Democratic President, and he appears to want it understood that he knows how the thing is going to be done.

POOR Elizabeth, not Tilton's and Beecher's Elizabeth, but the city of that name in New Jersey. She is terribly bankrupt. Elizabeth has now a bonded and floating debt of $5,546,606 63 on an assessable valuation, real and personal, of only $11,412,118. That is, she owes about $210 for each man, woman and child in her limits. And this of a city in New Jersey, whose people used to be thought not only frugal and thrifty, but really penurious in public expenditures.

THE Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* mentions the following prominent citizens of Philadelphia as having been mentioned to the President in connection with the vacant English mission: Mr. Anthony J. Drexel, General Robert Patterson, Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, ex-Governor Hartranft, Hon. M. Russell Thayer, Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, Hon. James H. Campbell and Hon. E. Joy Morris, and fourteen wards to hear from.

OF the political situation in Maine, the Boston *Herald*, an independent paper, says:

The real fight in Maine, in spite of all the talk about the chances for the Governorship, is for the control of the Legislature. There is a vast amount of boasting being done, and both sides are trying to throw dust in the eyes of their adversaries, and scare them by the Chinese mode of warfare; but, at the bottom of their hearts, very few well-informed politicians have any idea that either candidate for Governor is going to have a majority of the popular vote.

THE Carrier Pigeon that flew from Columbus, Ohio, to New York in twenty-nine and three-quarter hours made excellent time. The distance by rail is given at 624 miles, so that a train running continuously at the rate of twenty miles an hour would have been beaten by the pigeon by nearly two hours. The distance "as the crow flies" (and presumably the pigeon) is about five hundred miles.

A SAN ANTONIA (Texas) dispatch of Friday last says: "Cattle West and Southwest are dying by hundreds, of thirst. The stock men are selling their stock at whatever prices they can get for them, and they find few purchasers for cows with young calves at seven to eight dollars, or for year lings at four to five dollars."

Would Dickens have Liked It?

M. Henry Houssaye, a French critic, wants to know if Dickens would not have envied the conclusion of this little episode in a new romance, "Jocaste," by M. Anatole France:

"A young mother, for two years a widow, was on the point of marrying again. One evening she was sitting by the bed of her son, who was of a weak and sickly habit, and the child said to her, 'Papa is dead, isn't he?'

"'Yes, my poor boy.'

"'Then he won't come back again?'

"'Alas, no, my darling.'

"'Very well, mamma, it is all right that he is dead, because I love you so much—you see, mamma, so much—that I love you for both of you, and if papa should come back, I could not love him any more at all.'

"'Sleep' whispered the mother softly after some minutes of sorrowful silence. 'Sleep! he will not come back.'"

Nation With a Big N.

[Washington Post.]

In his first inaugural address on the 4th of March, 1801, President Thomas Jefferson spoke of the United States as a Nation—"a rising Nation." No Democrat should be alarmed at that word and all that the term implies. At the same time Jefferson mentioned, as "among the essential principles of our Government," "the preservation of the General Government in its whole Constitutional vigor as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad." Among the same "essential principles," the father of Democracy enumerated the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-Republican tendencies." And those are the principles for which the Democratic party of to-day is contending against the anti-Republican tendencies of Radicalism.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A CHILD.

A child's a plaything for an hour;
Its pretty tricks we try
For that or for a longer space;
Then tire and lay it by.

But I knew one that to itself
All seasons could control;
That would have mocked the sense of pain
Out of a grieved soul.

Thou straggler into loving arms,
Young climber up of knees,
When I forget thy thousand ways,
Then life and all shall cease.

—*Charles Lamb.*

BEN BUTLER TO MASSACHUSETTS.

There once was a girl, and the girl had a beau,
And to all his hot wooing she answered him—No;
But No was a word that suited him illy,
And to take it for answer he swore would be silly.

So in spite of her No, he kept courting the girl,
Though her brow was all frown and her lip was all curl,
And eve after eve she kept telling that beau—
"As I've said fifty times, so I say again—No."

But at last came a day when, in utter despair,
She wrung her white hands and her golden-hued hair,
And sighed to her beau, "I'll do as I'm bid of you,
I will marry you, Benjamin, just to get rid of you."

O sweet Massachusetts, I've long been your beau,
Been constant and fervent, but you've always said No;
O yield thee at last, O do as you're bid of me,
And make me your Governor just to get rid of me!

—*Albany Journal.*

MISS B. M. PATTERSON, a granddaughter of President Andrew Johnson, is preparing to enter the lecture field.

AT Union Hall, St. Louis, last Saturday there were fifty returned colored refugees from Kansas who had nothing to eat in thirty hours.

SINCE Minister Welsh left this country for England in November, 1877, he has lost a brother and two sisters. He has two brothers and one sister left.

BISHOP RILEY, just consecrated Bishop of the Church of Jesus in the city of Mexico, has come into possession of a fortune, and has given $100,000 to the Roman Catholic Church.

IT is now regarded as certain that the Cathedral of Cologne will be completed in 1880. The finials of eight metres in height that are to crown the towers have been commenced.

THE Democrats of Wisconsin have put off the meeting of their State Convention until the 9th of September, as is asserted, for the purpose of perfecting an alliance with the Greenbackers.

THE young lady who was recently elected State Librarian of Indiana has been married, and it is held that she cannot be both wife and librarian, and she is asked to resign. This she declines to do.

MINISTER LOWELL complains that his business at Madrid is to tell people when the museums are open, what theatres to go to, who are the best milliners and tailors and when presentations are to be made at court.

GENERAL THOMAS EWING'S home at Lancaster, Ohio, is a plain brick mansion, pleasantly situated on high ground. The General's eldest son, William, who is twenty-three years old, is principal of an academy in an adjoining township. The General has four other children, two boys and two girls.

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN of Maine, has possessed the following titles, and he is a young man yet: Rev., Prof., Esq., Hon., Governor, Major-General, President. In addition to this string of titles he has received from the Stalwart press of Maine the title of ex-Rebel Sympathizer.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE, Governor of New Mexico, writes to his friends in Indiana that he likes his new field, although at times he is sorely perplexed in preserving the peace in that lawless region. Mrs. Wallace is not so well pleased, and longs to return to her old home in Crawfordsville.

MR. CHARLIE FOSTER, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, has accepted a challenge to discuss the Greenback question with Donn Piatt and Wm. M. Corry. This is a great oversight on the part of Foster. Hand-shaking and "mixing" constitute his strength with the people.

DR. MACHALE, Roman Catholic Archbishop at Tuam, has been fifty-four years prelate. He has been opposed to Rome on several important occasions during the past fifteen years, or would probably have been a Cardinal. With the more aristocratic class of Roman Catholics he is by no means a favorite.

SARA BERNHARDT'S engagement to play in the United States at high pay has put Croizette, Got, Caquelin, and Mounet Sully in the notion of coming. They regard this country as a gold mine, presenting the opportunity to make as much in a single season as they get in a number of years as members of the Comedie Francaise.

PARKER PILLSBURY, the veteran Maine politician, delivered an austere discourse at Portland last Monday, in the course of which he predicted that ere long the country would be given over to Communists and plunderers. He described the Greenback theory as one which would give us a system in which "only one dollar in five could say 'I know that my redeemer liveth.'"

THE Reading *Times* says that Senator Ermentrout is pressing his claims for Congress, and desires it to be distinctly understood that he will be a candidate for the nomination next fall underany and all circumstances. In no event can he support Hon. Heister Clymer for a fifth term. The latter is said to have declared that he will only be a candidate under certain contingencies.

"WITH his usual frankness," says the London *Saturday Review*, "Prince Bismarck declares that he belongs to no party and never has belonged to any. What he has always looked out for is not a party to which to belong, but a party which would belong to him. His simple view is that he is the patentee of the German Empire, and that no one but himself knows how to work his patent."

THERE is a movement on foot in the Georgia Legislature to procure the selection of the late Dr. Crawford W. Long of Athens, as one of the two prominent men of the State whose statues are to be placed in the National Gallery of the Washington Capitol. The National Eclectic Medical Association and Dr. J. Marion Simms of New York, have united upon Dr. Long as the discoverer of anæsthesia.

THERE is nothing more harrowing to the sympathetic mind than to hear a crying baby. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup will give instant relief to the little sufferer. For sale at all Drug Stores.

BLOODHOUNDS ON THE TRACK.

An Effort to Hunt Down the Murderer or Murderers of an Aged Couple.

(From the Atlantic Constitution.)

An aged couple, Martin Defoor and his wife, were found murdered in bed in their home, six miles in the country, on the Iceville road. Mrs. Walker, the widowed daughter of the aged couple, lives just across the road. Her son, Martin Walker, about twenty-five years of age, was the first person to enter the house yesterday morning. He found the back door open and the iron bar used as a bolt on the inside lying in the yard a few feet from the back steps. The bar is about a foot in length and an inch in diameter. The back door above had been opened from the inside. Two bags, containing about $18 in silver pieces, were lying in the second bureau drawer in the room where the murder was committed. The drawer had been pulled out and searched. A chest near the fireplace in the same room had been ransacked. A small kitchen lamp was burning on the bed, very near the pillow, in a room at the back of the house used as a spare room. An axe, recognized as the property of Martin Walker, and which he had left at about dark at his woodpile on the previous evening, was found covered with ashes in the fireplace of the room used as a dining and cook room. This axe was bloody. Nothing was missing from the house except Mr. Defoor's pocketbook, containing a number of notes of value, and the old man's boots.

In a small room up stairs, a room rarely visited by the old couple, some one had evidently been lying on the bed. It was rumpled as if by a human form, and the counterpane bore the impression of a muddy bare foot. Around a small workshop fifty feet from the dwelling were very large tracks, evidently made by some person after the rain. A resident of the neighborhood said that on the night of the murder, at about eight o'clock, he saw a light in the shop. A sledge hammer was missing from the shop, and was found behind the dwelling in the field. Tracks similar to those near the shop were found leading from the back gate of Mr. Defoor's yard to the woodpile, at which Martin Walker left his axe, and then back to the yard. These tracks were not traceable up to the back door of the house because of the hardness of the soil in the yard. The old man's boots were found about four hundred yards from the house, in the woods near the remnants of a watermelon feast. The boots were perfectly dry.

Just where the boots were found Messrs. Kries and Reed put their bloodhounds on the trail. From this point two distinct classes of tracks were made—one the impress of a medium-sized boot, the other barefoot tracks like those around the woodshed.

ATLANTA, GA., July 29.—Yesterday the officers with bloodhounds got on the track of a negro named Asa Morgan, and they ran him four hours, doubling on a track of nine miles, and found him in a haystack. He fought like a tiger, and was badly bitten by the dogs. After his capture he confessed that he and another negro and a white man were guilty of the murder. He held the light while the white man chopped the old couple in their necks with an axe, killing both instantly. The negro says that a large sum of money was secured, but none was given to him. He had none when arrested. He gave the names of the other two murderers, and the officers are after them. Morgan is in jail.

A Big Hotel in a Cornfield.

(Washington Star.)

One of the effects of the panic of 1873 was to defeat certain railroad projects in Virginia and suddenly check the growth in its infancy of a grandly laid out city near Quantico, in Prince William county, in that State, about thirty miles down the Potomac. Anson Bangs and Jesse Hoyt, two well-known New York capitalists, the former the advocate of cheap transit rail and steamer routes, with others, about ten years ago, conceived the idea of a railroad from some point on the Potomac to the Kanawha river. They procured a charter for such a road, and after having examined many locations finally selected the neighborhood of Quantico as the best site for the terminus on the Potomac. Accordingly they purchased there a tract of land—about seven thousand acres—extending from Quantico creek to Chapawamsic creek, on the Potomac river, running back a distance of about four miles to the Telegraph road. This tract they laid out in streets, avenues and squeres, and named it Potomac City. Mr. Bangs was so confident of the success of the enterprise that he immediately had erected near the intersection of Potomac avenue and the railroad a large hotel. This is a concrete building of four stories, containing 122 rooms, and cost $68,000. It is well arranged and finely finished. This building, now occupied only by some one to care for it, has long been a wonder to those who have caught sight of it from passing cars or steamers. The enclosure surrounding it having once or twice been cultivated in corn, gave it a still more singular appearance—a hotel in a cornfield.

The Origin of "Plon-Plon."

The origin of Prince Napoleon's nickname, "Plon-Plon," is just now being discussed in some German papers. The most general version is that the Prince obtained the nickname during the Crimean war, when he attributed every sound to the whizzing of a bullet, constantly repeating, "Du plomb! Du plomb!" According to a correspondent of the *Schwabische Merkur*, however, the Prince was called "Plon-Plon" from his childhood. This correspondent says that some time ago he was told by Herr Von Neurath, late Minister of Wurtemberg, that Prince Napoleon passed the earlier years of his life at Stuttgart, and was a great favorite with the late King William of Wurtemberg, who used to amuse himself by asking his name, when the young Prince, who could not yet speak plainly, always answered "Plon-Plon," instead of "Napoleon." In this way the Prince became known as "Plon-Plon" at the Wurtemberg court, and the nickname has stuck to him ever since.

A Georgia Lake Drying Up.

(Savannah News.)

Reports of the sinking condition of the Ochtahachee lake induced a party from Valdosta to go out there a few days since for the purpose of catching some of the fish before the water was all gone. By one o'clock, at night 2,000 trout, bream and speckled perch had been caught. The Valdosta *Times* says that if the recent rains do not stop the underflow of the lake in a few more days fish and water will be down into a small compass and then it will be hard to pull out all the fish one haul of the seine will take in. It has known thousands to be caught there before in one haul, and trout weighing sixteen pounds in the lot. The Ochtahachee is a curiosity, and those that have not seen it in its sunken condition ought to avail themselves of this opportunity. This is the first time it has run off in five years.

Bravery and Matchless Audacity.

(Forney's Progress.)

Charles S. Wolfe of Union county, was a delegate at the late Pennsylvania Republican Convention, and won a significant triumph in a body packed by his enemies. The temporary chairman, by a stretch of matchless audacity, refused to hear him or allow his resolution to be read, but Mr. Wolfe quietly persisted till even the muffled convention found its voice and came to his vindication, and he had a hearing. Mr. Wolfe will find his audiences increasing with his perseverance. Kean was hissed down at first and Disraeli failed utterly at the beginning, but they lived to be heard by millions. Brave men cannot be silenced.

The Greatest Failure of Noah's Life.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

We suggest to the New York *Sun* that there was once a greater fraud than the "present incumbent," and one whose memory deserves the execration of all men and all newspapers. His name was Noah and he once had flies reduced down to two and failed to annihilate them.

AT SEA.

Worn voyagers, who watch for land
Across the endless wastes of sea,
Who gaze before and on each hand,
Why look ye not to what ye flee?

The stars, by which the sailors steer,
Not always rise before the prow:
Though forward naught but clouds appear,
Behind they may be breaking now.

What though we may not turn again
To shores of childhood that we leave,
Are those old signs we followed vain?
Can guides so oft found true deceive?

Oh! sail we to the south or north,
O! sail we to the east or west,
The port from which we first put forth
Is our heart's home, is our life's best!

—*F. W. Bourdillon, in the Spectator.*

FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND ACRES.

A Democratic Candidate's Big Farm in California.

His Methods of Cultivation, Labor, Yield and Profits.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

Dr. Hugh James Glenn, named by the Party of the New Constitution as their candidate for Governor of the State of California, is not what has been known in literature as a "gentleman farmer." His hands are hard from actual contact with labor; his face is brown from real exposure to the sun. There are those who object to Dr. Glenn because he tills broad acres. It is true that his acres are broader than those of most men, but he tills them all. He tills them himself, and he acquired every rood by the money which came from his own provident exertion. His place is not the largest landed estate in the world, but it is among the largest, and, in reality, the most extensive put to legitimate use. If any of his soil lies idle, it is only long enough to recuperate. He makes it yield to the utmost of its capacity. The ranch lies on the Sacramento River, beginning about 20 miles above the Town of Colusa. Its length on a meridian is not far from 16 miles; following the winding of the river it extends nearly 30 miles. The general shape is that of a parallelogram. its river edge being a long waving line, its western edge nearly straight, with the exception of a single projection, and its average width being about one-third of its length. Its surface is flat or undulating, like the prairies of Southern Illinois. Where it skirts the river it occasionally falls down into broad bottom land, handsomely diversified with timber, and kept clear and park-like by the removal of the underbrush, or runs along the high clay bank which the treacherous stream is all the while seeking to undermine. The soil is a black or gravelly loam, never supposed to be of any use except for grazing till Dr. Glenn proved its fertility and its adaptability to wheat culture some 10 years ago. Before that time the dull, monotonous flatness of the country was scarcely broken by a fence. Now, the broad plain, from the banks of the meandering Sacramento to the slopes of the Coast Range, is a succession of wheat-fields—one vast sea of nodding grain, cut up here and there into squares and oblongs, and dotted at irregular intervals by farm-houses, with their ample barns and other essential buildings.

The harvest time on the Glenn ranch is spread over the whole Summer and part of the Fall. It begins in the middle of June and lasts till October. All through this long period the headers are plunging through the standing wheat, and the thrashers are thundering over all these leagues of land. The seeding begins about the middle of September, lapping on to the harvest, and lasts till April. Last there should be a month of idleness between seeding and harvest, Providence has provided a haying season, which furnishes healthful industry for that unoccupied period. Dr. Glenn has this year 45,000 acres in wheat. "People ask why I raise all wheat," he says. "The answer is simple. It is the only crop that will bear transportation; it is the only crop not perishable. I must not raise on my land what ruins me, but what is profitable." These 45,000 acres were expected to yield 1,000,000 bushels, but some damaging northers reduced the estimated amount below 900,000. This can be placed on the river bank, ready for transportation, for 90 cents per bushel.

This vast amount of grain requires vast appliances for planting and bringing to a point where it is accessible to the consumer. During harvest-time there are employed some 500 men. This small army is officered as follows: Dr. Glenn is General-in-Chief of his forces. The ranch is subdivided, for convenience of operations, into nine smaller ranches, each with dwelling-house, barns, blacksmith's shop, and other needed buildings. In charge of these are seven foremen, the lieutenants of Dr. Glenn. Under the foremen are 16 blacksmiths, 14 carpenters, 6 engineers, 6 machinists, 5 commissaries, and numerous cooks and servants. The common workmen, the rank and file of the army, are divided into gangs, and detailed where they are needed—to the reapers, the threshers, the cleaners, &c. These men, so officered, manage a vast fortune invested in the costliest kind of agricultural machinery. There are 130 gang-plows, 60 headers, to which belong 180 wagons, 6 cleaners, 100 harrows, 18 seeders, 6 threshers, 6 engines. Besides, there is a countless number of smaller implements, and many vehicles that cannot well be classified. Co-operating with their human brethren in the great labor are 1,000 work-horses and mules, with a kinship of 1,900 brood mares and younger stock that has not yet achieved the dignity of labor. The aggregate value of the machinery is imposing. Plows cost $120; headers, $375; wagons accompanying headers. $135; cleaners, $250; harrows, $45; threshers, $1,200; engines, $2,250; seeders, $30. Without wearying the reader with minute mathematics, we may roundly say that the machinery could not be replaced for $125,000; that the work-horses and mules are worth $110,000; the brood mares and young stock, $75,000, and the buildings on the place, $100,000.

Of the buildings, there are 32 dwelling-houses, 14 blacksmith's shops, 27 barns, and enough structures, large and small, to make a total of 100. The Village of Jacinto, which is on the ranch, and a part of it, includes a hotel, store, ferry, shops, warehouses, and several dwellings, furnishing everything that is needed for comfort and convenience in living, without the luxuries. There is no telegraph office, a telephone communicating with that of Colusa, 27 miles distant. The country is new, and none of the villages large. Colusa is an old settlement, and an exception. The Central Pacific, in extending its Davisville Branch north to meet the line on the east side of the valley at Red Bluff, is creating towns as it advances. The last erection is Willows, the present terminus, and the nearest station to Jacinto. The name of the place is of local origin. Long before the country began to feel the discipline of the plow or the restraint of fences, it was used for grazing cattle and sheep. Water at a distance from the river was as scarce in summer time as on the Desert of Sahara. In this vast waste was one oasis—the Willows—a pool with a perennial spring shaded by trees, just east of the locality of the present town. Flocks and herds were driven to it from all the surrounding country. The railroad company allowed the designation to adhere to the station, instead of fixing some less agreeable name of their own.

A ride of an hour and a quarter from Willows after a pair of fleet Blackbirds of the great rancher, brings the visitor to his unassuming home on the banks of the Sacramento. The house in which he lives is difficult to describe. It is a story and a half high and straggling, part of it having been on the place when the first purchase of land was made, and the rest having been added as needed. An opening through the main front reminds one of the old double log-houses of Kentucky, which were rarely built without it. The style of architecture is not the only reminder of Kentucky. The hospitality that reigns within is of the broad Kentucky type—unostentatious, yet elegant, simple, abundant. The table has the lavish profusion of the wealthy farmer and the careful superintendance of trained housewifery. The furnishing of the house is as unpretending as the host and hostess. The carpets are not from Persian looms, the furniture is not loaded with buhl or carved work, nor rich with plush and embroidered satins. Still, it is handsome, comfortable, and befitting the mansion of a rich and worthy man who lives for the good of those about him, and not for mere vain display. The parlor has a piano as its most conspicuous piece of furniture. A few pictures, not costly, and portraits of Dr. and Mrs. Glenn, adorn the walls. Immediately about the house is a neat flower-garden, and across the road which runs in front of it are orchards and vineyards sufficient to supply fruit for the family. A few rods south on the bank of the river, are the stables for the horses and animals in constant use by the family. A few feet back of the house the bank falls almost perpendicular to the surface of the Sacramento, which, sweeping around in a long curve, has hollowed for itself a channel 30 feet deep. The river here is a dignified stream at all times of the year, but during the rainy season it rises almost level with the bank on the west side, and on the east side submerges the vast bottom spreading out in the direction of Chico, making the whole country one vast sea. But the homestead itself is on high, dry land, and has a pleasant view up and down the river of the distant Sierras on one side and the Coast Range across the plains of Colusa County on the other.

The gravelly roads are good on the Glenn ranch, but the way of him who inspects it is long and wearisome. A whole day will not suffice to see all the farm-houses, to inspect all the machinery, to ride from end to end through the long lanes in the unending wheat, or to see all the small armies of men engaged in their diversified labor. The Doctor himself, though all the time on wheels, is unable to complete the circuit in a single day. Though an early riser, twice a week is as often as he can cover all his vast territory and inspect personally the operations of his employes. There are during the present harvest about 500. Three hundred are required the year round. Some of these are permanent, but most are of a floating class, who work a month, a week, or a day, as suits them, and then seek fresh pastures and other wheat fields. Many belong to the class of vagrants styled tramps, whose needs are simple in a land like California, flowing with milk and honey. Some of this class have been known to work half a day, then demand and receive payment. A very few men on the ranch are married and maintain homes. More men are always wanted for steady labor than can be had. Dr. Glenn would be glad to employ all, or nearly all, of his men by the year, if they were willing to settle down, work steadily, and be thrifty. But they prefer their roving, purposeless existence. There is no regular pay-day, each man being allowed his wages as fast as it accumulates. The day laborers are of all nationalities, and have the motley character of men so gathered and so loosely held together.

The ranch is chiefly composed of the Jacinto grant, into whose history Dr. Glenn said he has never inquired. That tract comprised 37,000 acres, and when, 10 years ago, he came to Colusa County to transform its barren sheep ranches into rich wheat fields, it was minutely subdivided, and not held valuable. He first purchased the Shoemaker tract in 1867. It contained 8,000 acres, and cost him $1 60 per acre. In 1868 he bought the Ord tract of 6,000 acres for $1 per acre, and in the same year the Stone tract of 2,700 acres for $4 per acre. To these large purchases he added in 1869 the Julian place, 3,200 acres, for $3, and the Singletary place, 2,700 acres, for $12 per acre. The Julian tract is a narrow strip bounding the north end of the ranch near Stony Creek, the Singletary purchase further south, near Jacinto Landing. These purchases, the practical improvements on them, and the discoveries regarding the capacity of the land were during all these years raising the price of neighboring property. In 1873 was purchased the Mills Custis tract of 13,000 acres for $200,000, and not long afterward the north end of the Larkin children's grant, at an aggregate cost of $225,000. The Pratt purchase of 2,200 acres was made in 1874 for $20 per acre. In 1871-72-73, there were also purchased bodies of land measuring severally 2,500, 3,200, 1,600, and 1,500 acres, for prices varying from $7 to $16. These, with some sections of railroad land along the west side, swell the aggregate average of the ranch to about 55,000 acres. Of his 55,000 acres he cultivates 45,000, that amount of land lying idle only because it is in timber or cannot possibly be made available. The ranch is unequally divided, the largest amount within one fence being a vast field of 10,000 acres.

Besides the Colusa Ranch, Dr. Glenn owns a stock-farm in Eastern Oregon and Northwestern Nevada, from which he not long ago sold 14,000 head of cattle out of a total of 25,000. The property, with the stock and improvements, is valued at $400,000. He has also a stock-ranch in Nevada which has on it 20,000 head of cattle, but is of less value. His stock-raising has never extended to fancy breeds; it has simply been confined to beef-cattle, horses of common kinds, and mules. On the Colusa Ranch his attention has been turned merely to raising draught animals most needed in his ordinary farming operations. The only exceptions have been the horses intended for carriage use by himself and family. The present indebtedness on the home ranch is not far from $600,000. The net proceeds of this year's crop of wheat it is expected will reach $350,000. As it is, the present crop and a decent yield next year will clear all his extensive property, worth in the aggregate perhaps $2,500,000, from all incumbrance.

THE FOUR VOICES.

(From Temple Bar.)

By sober Brown Beard, whom men guess to have seen
Of winters and summers some thirty and seven,
Tripped lightly Gold Tresses of sweet seventeen,
The bonniest creature on this side of heaven.

"How pleasant the evening sighs that stir
The rustling leaves as the wood grows dim!"
Such aimless words spake his lips to her,
But his heart was murmuring low to him:

"O, that the summer of life were spring!
O, to have found her long summers ago?
Is it yet too late? Would this bright young thing
Give the hope of her youth to—ah, no, no, no!"

"Yes, pleasant it is when the woods grow dim,
To hear the sound of the leaves that stir."
Such trivial words said her lips to him,
But her heart was whispering low to her:

"Is there ever a man like the man that I see
A man like the Bayard of ages ago!
He thinks me childish and foolish, ah me!
Could he really care for—ah, no, no, no!"

Quoth his lips, "Good night; you are now at home."
Prayed his heart. "God love her, whose ever she be!"
Said her lips, "Good night; you were kind to come."
Sighed her heart, "No; he never, could never love me!"

BIRTH OF MORMONISM.

The Thriftless Early Life of Joe Smith in Susquehanna County.

His Efforts to Live Without Labor—Deluded Money-Diggers—How He Founded Mormonism.

[A. K. McClure in Philadelphia Times.]

MONTROSE, July 28.

The name of Brigham Young has been so intimately associated with the history of the Mormons by the present generation that the first so-called prophet and founder of the sect is almost forgotten. Even here in Susquehanna county, where Mormonism had its birth, the story of Joe Smith is familiar to few of the present day, and it is referrd to, when thought of at all, as one of the fading romances that linger among the traditions of the early settlers of the Northern wilderness. But the strange history of the origin of the Mormon delusion, that has since convulsed two States and finally created an empire of its own in the heart of the far Western mountains, is well preserved in Suequehanna county, and little or nothing is left to conjecture as to the manner of the man who was its author. Some time about the year 1820 an indolent and ignorant adventurer, known as Joe Smith, made his advent into what is now Oakland, one of the extreme northern townships of this county. It borders on the New York State line and is divided by the Susquehanna river as it forms its great bend, from which a thrifty village on the Erie Railway takes its name. Railroads were then unknown, and what is now Oakland district was then one of the most primitive of the forest settlements.

THE GIFT OF "PEEPING."

A high order of intelligence is not one of the common characteristics of pioneers, and the scattered population among whom Joe Smith made his appearance as the possessor of supernatural powers were no exceptions to the rule, but they furnished few believers as stars for his crown. He had made a precarious living for some years as a lazy lumberman. He was without culture, and beyond a streak of low cunning, that served a most useful purpose in his petty frauds in "peeping," he possessed no qualities which marked him as anything else than a thriftless adventurer, ready for anything that promised him bread without earning it. Many of the early settlers accepted, to a greater or less degree, the superstitions of the Indians, and "peeping" or "seeing" was a profession by which some one esteemed wiser than his fellows would tell where water or minerals might be found. What was called "a seeing stone" was in the custody of one of the residents, and it was claimed that lost valuables and even a lost child had been found through the deliverances of the little dumb oracle, a stone described as about the size of a goose egg, green in color, with brown irregular spots on it. Some dusky soothsayer of the forest had probably invested the stone with its astounding virtues, and there was enough of ignorance and superstition prevalent in the neighborhood to make even the doubting cherish a secret reverence for it.

JOE SMITH AND HIS MAGIC STONE.

Joe Smith was then an idler in the community with an unconquerable aversion to labor and without the intelligence or ingenuity to live by his wits. He finally became the possessor of the magic stone, and devoted himself to "peeping" for water and minerals. Finding a people about him ready to deal in the marvelous, he extended his "peeping" for the ordinary wants of settlers to "seeing" hidden treasures, etc. A tradition of buried treasure somewhere on the upper Susquehanna, was seized upon by Smith as his first venture in the line of the miraculous. By his magic stone he located the treasure on Turkey Hill and deluded a well-to-do farmer named Harper, residing across the New York line, to furnish the capital for unearthing the hidden money. On the farm of Mr. Skinner, near the northern line of this county, are yet visible the diggings made by the victims of Smith from 1822 to 1825. One pit is twenty feet deep and fifty in diameter and several smaller pits are yet traceable in the fields. When several thousand dollars had been expended by Harper without the discovery of the treasure, he refused to proceed further, his faith having perished with his fortune, but for several years thereafter there was more or less digging by various parties who half believed in Smith's power of "seeing" derived from his magic stone. At times the digging would be done only at night, showing that there were victims of Smith's pretensions who were unwilling to confess themselves to their neighbors. When a party wearied of the work and abandoned it, Smith would give out that the Almighty was displeased with some of them and call for the blood of an entirely white dog as a mediation. Finally, having exhausted the credulity and contributions of treasure-seekers, Smith decided to turn to profit the religious superstition that he found largely diffused among his neighbers, and that speculation of an ignorant and thriftless imposter led to the founding of the Mormon Church or the sect of the Latter-Day-Saints.

ELOPING WITH A RUSTIC MAIDEN.

In 1825, while engaged in money digging, Smith had made the acquaintance of Isaac Hale, one of the early settlers of Oakland, then Harmony township, in Susquehanna county. He is described by Mr. Hale, in a statement made in 1834 over his signature and attested by the Justice and Postmaster, as "a careless young man, not very well educated, and very fancy and insolent to his father." Referring to the "Book of Mormon" Mr. Hale says, in the same statement, that he had a good opportunity to know Smith and his associates and that the so-called Mormon Bible "is a silly fabrication of falsehood and wickedness, got up for speculation and with the design to dupe the credulous and unwary, and in order that its fabricators might live upon the spoils of those who swallowed the deception." But the want of respect for Smith manifested by Mr. Hale did not extend throughout his entire family, as he discovered in 1825, after the money-digging delusions had vanished, when Smith asked Mr. Hale's consent to his marriage with Emma Hale, the daughter of the incredulous farmer. The father refused his consent because of the general worthlessness of the suitor, but the daughter seems to have had more faith in the pretentious adventurer, and in February, 1826, Emma ran off with the future prophet to New York and married him. She was a simple-minded rustic maiden, and the strata of superstition that she honestly inherited or absorbed from her surroundings, made her readily dream of success for the sorcerer who sought her hand mainly for the sake of a home, as the sequel proved.

SMITH'S MYSTERIOUS BOX.

After struggling with poverty at Palmyra, New York, for a while, both Smith and Emma came repentant to Mr. Hale, asked to be allowed to return to the Hale homstead, Smith declaring that he "was willing to work hard for a living." They were brought home by Alsa Hale, brother of Emma, but if any "hard work" was done for their living, it was done by Emma, for Smith brought with his scanty household stores a sealed box about the size of a common window-glass box, and surrounded it with the mystery that so readily deludes the ignorant by declaring that none but the appointed one could look into it and live. The practical father-in-law notified Smith that he proposed to look into every box kept about his premises, regardless of any sanctity with which they might be invested, and Smith secreted the box in the woods rather than permit Hale to inspect its contents. Smith claimed that the hieroglyphic plates of the new revelation were contained in that box. None were allowed to see the plates. Even the two scribes, Martin Harris and Oliver Cowdry, who wrote out the Book of Mormon as Smith interpreted the distant and hidden plates by gazing at the magic stone, never were allowed to see the contents of the box. Smith declared that only his first-born child, which was to be a son, could look into the box and live; but as the first-born of Joseph and Emma was a girl the chapter of Mormon history recording the first inspection of the plates is a lost link in the story of the new religion. One Martin Harris, whose history is lost in the obscurity of his previous and subsequent life, was Smith's first scribe. A man of his name and alike unknown to the people of this region, broke jail at Wilkesbarre some twenty years before, and the Mormon scribe is believed by some to have been the escaped convict, but it cannot be asserted as a fact. Mr. Hale tells how Smith interpreted the plates: "The manner in which he pretended to read and interpret was the same as when he looked for the money-diggers, with the stone in his hat and his hat over his face, while the book of plates was at the same time hid in the woods." Harris disappeared, none seemed to know whither, before the work was done, and Oliver Cowdry, whose name has since been prominently associated with the Mormons, became scribe. He continued until the interpretation was complete, and the Mormon Bible was thus inventing because of the failure of the "peeping" profession to furnish Smith a living. The only analogy between the Mormon prophet and the ancient prophets was in the failure of Smith to command honor as a religionist in his own country. He seems to have had no followers in the region where he was best acquainted and where the history of the pretended revelation on the mysterious plates was known. In 1831-2 the local papers of the county make note of "two or three wretched zealots of Mormonism" creating some excitement, but this field was speedily abandoned, and Smith and a few followers located the "promised land" near Painesville, Ohio, whither they departed, leaving only the rude pits on the Skinner farm as monuments of the work of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, in Susquehanna county.

SMITH OUT WEST.

There are other stories about the origin of the Book of Mormon, but the circumstantial statement of Isaac Hale, father-in-law of Smith, written as early as 1834 to D. P. Hurlburt of Ohio, in answer to inquiries about Smith and the Mormons, is doubtless correct, as Smith and his wife lived with Hale at the time and he spoke from personal observation and knowledge. The history of Smith after he located in Ohio is familiar to all. He and his followers were driven from Ohio to the Mississippi and thence they fled the jurisdiction of the country after Smith had been murdered in his own temple at Nauvoo. Brigham Young soon after usurped the rulership of the Mormons, deposing Signey Rigdon by trickery. He gave to his followers the special revelation commanding the adoption of polygamy, and the "Josephites," the followers of Smith, who refused to accept polygamy, were driven from the fold in Utah and now have their home at Malada, in Idaho. Smith's widow yet lives, I believe, among the followers of her husband, and he has sons who uphold his faith away in the Northwestern Territory.

A. K. M.

Be Wise and Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it. See another column. 30

Where is that Committee?

(New York Sun.)

"A triumph at Harrisburg!" said the PITTSBURGH POST, on the sixth day of last June, when recording this fact:

"The House of Representatives at Harrisburg yesterday adopted a resolution appointing a committee of eleven Representatives to prosecute, in the Criminal Court of Dauphin County, William H. Kemble, Charles B. Salter, Alex. W. Leisenring, Chris. Long, E. J. McCune, and Dr. D. L. Shoemaker, the notorious lobbyists who took the field to bribe through the four million Riot bill."

Where, oh, where, is that committee now?

A VERY USEFUL AND EFFECTIVE MEDICINE for Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, &c., is Dr. Jayne's Carminitive Balsam, as it checks these complaints promptly and exerts a healing and soothing effect on the bowels. One of my children when suffering from Diarrhœa, was relieved thoroughly by this medicine after a few doses, and from my own experience, I have reason to speak with great confidence about it. W. A. Weaver, *writing from Reem's Creek, N. C.* MWS

A DOUBLE GAME.

There's been a great commotion,
Which is somewhat on the ware,
Produced by Sherman's notion
That the gallant State of Maine
Could be weaned from its devotion
To the clever Mr. Blaine.

Bold John remembers plainly,
Though forty years are spent,
How the Pine Tree State, insanely
With cheers and cider went
On a "bent," expressed profanely,
For the late lamented Kent.

With his great resumption firman
And his large reserves in store,
With his tricks to puzzle Hermann
And to win the people o'er,
He thinks that for John Sherman
He can sweep old Maine once more.

But Blaine he smiles serenely
While the little game he notes.
And, doing nothing meanly,
He o'er his rival floats,
To where Ohio, queenly,
Reviews her larger votes.

When Sherman ends his mission
And strikes his final blow,
When the Treasury's condition
He to the crowd doth show,
Then Blaine will go a fishin'
To capture O-hi-O.'

Go, John, and mend your fences!
Put up the bars again!
Lest, in your sober senses,
You learn, with sudden pain,
How you lost your last defences
To Mr. Blaine of Maine.

—*N. Y. Sun.*

STRANGE DREAMS.

And How They Affected Great Actors as Premonitions.

[New York Dispatch.]

Gustave Brooke, the day before he left London to embark in the ill-fated steamer upon which he was to have sailed to Australia, met his friend Greeves at a favorite resort in the Strand.

"So you are really off to-morrow?—but not for long, I imagine?"

"Yes," said the tragedian, in an unusually grave tone; "yes, I am afraid I may never return."

"Nonsense. What makes you have such a gloomy idea as that?"

"I'll tell you, Greeves. I had a strange dream last night. It was this. I dreamed that some fellow—an author—came to me with the manuscript of a play, and wanted to sell it to me. I saw in great letters upon the cover of the first act the title. It was 'The Wreck.' I turned over a few pages and came to a sketch in ink of the closing tableaux, intended to illustrate the way is which the stage should be set. Standing upon the deck of a sinking vessel was a man clinging to the rigging. The despairing face of that man was a perfect reproduction of my own features. The sight of that agonizing face, so perfect a picture of myself, frightened me out of my sleep. Greeves, I tell you that dream means something serious."

"Pshaw!" said Greeves. "It means too late hours and too late dinners."

Brooke went his way, and met the verification of the vision of his slumber.

"I am going, my boy," said N. B. Clarke to a brother-professional who entered the dying man's apartment just as the physician departed: "I am going."

"Nonesense?" was the reply. "You're good for many years yet."

"Am I? You think so, do you? Last night my wife had three lights burning in this room—three lights," he repeated faintly, "and that means—death."

A few hours after that, surely enough Death rang down his life-curtain upon the last scene of all.

Edmund Kean once wrote from London to a friend in Dublin: "I am glad you do not believe in such omens. For my part, I scarcely know whether I should or not, were I the victim of such nightmares. I never had but one such dream, and that was on the night poor B. died. It seemed not unnatural that he should come to me in my sleep attired in his grave-clothes, the more readily when you know that I had been thinking of his deplorable condition an hour before I slept. I had fallen asleep at 11 of the clock on my mantel shelf—and I awoke half an hour after. In that brief space I had the dream, and in that hour almost to the moment B., as I next day learned, died. Was that his spirit—this shrouded form—or my imagination? I leave you to solve the question."

To Macready the sight of the toad in his dreams gave him more nervous anxiety for hours after than could "the substance of ten thousand men armed in proof and led by shallow *Richmond*." One day, at a Drury Lane rehearsal, Mr. Ryder said to the great tragedian:

"Mr. Macready, I had a queer dream last night—very queer—I saw sitting on a huge rock a ——"

"Great God!—ah—a—a toad!" exclaimed Macready, paling at the very thought of it.

"Toad—no, a pair of gigantic bull-frogs doing the fencing scene in 'Hamlet.'"

The great interpreter of *Lear* turned away in disgust at this overtopping of his toad omen. David Garrick regarded the appearance of a sword or knives in a dream as an omen of impending danger.

A week or two before his death, George Frederick Cooke had a "distempered vision" of a scene in Richard III.,"—the scene in which the coffin of the dead King is brought on. He thought, as he in the dream uttered the lines, "Stay, you that bear the corpse," etc., that there suddenly appeared upon the black velvet pall, in white letters, his own name. It is possible, however, that Cooke's vision may have been the result of an over-feasting and a superfluity of "great draughts of Rhenish" or other equally potent spirit at the old Shades, in Thames street, which in his time, was the resort of all "good fellows and true" of the town. Poor Cooke. He lies quiet enough now in the old churchyard on Vosey street and Broadway.

Lucille Western had something of faith in the weird signs and forerunners that come when least expected "from out the vague and boundless Dreamland." She once informed an intimate friend that she knew a month before the sad event occurred that her sister Helen, when playing in Philadelphia, was soon to die, or meet with some fearful accident.

"I saw the whole scene of her death—the room, the persons at the bedside, the very color of the walls, the position of the windows, and her face as she lifted up her head for the last time—I saw it all, and I shall never forget that dream and its fearful realization as long as I live."

"If you ever stumble the first time you enter a theatre in which you are engaged, you can make up your mind either your stay will be short or you'll have trouble," said a veteran comedian, the other evening. "You may laugh as much as you like at it, but it's so; a trip on the carpet while you're on the stage means—well, it means more than a fall or a bruised knee in trying to save yourself. You remember Amy Fawcett? She stumbled on her first entrance the first night she played at the Fifth Avenue, and in three months she died almost friendless and forsaken. Call these things—these trivial happenings—accident, or what you like, they have a meaning to those who have the gift of reading the language of omens and forerunners."

Perhaps the old comedian is right after all. Who can tell?

FARM AND GARDEN.

BALKY HORSES.—A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals recommends the following rules for the treatment of balky horses:

1. Pat the horse upon the neck, examine the harness carefully, first one side then on the other, speaking encouragingly while doing so; then jump into the wagon and give the word *go*; generally he will obey.

2. A teamster in Maine says he can start the worst balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go round in a circle. If the first dance of this kind doesn't cure him, the second one will be sure to do it.

3. To cure a balky horse, simply place your hand over the horse's nose and shut off the wind till he wants to go, and then let him go.

4. The brains of horses seem to entertain but one idea at a time; thus continued whipping only confirms his stubborn resolve; if you can by any means give him a new subject to think of, you will have no trouble in starting him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of stout twine around the fore-leg, just below the knee, and tie in a bow knot. At the first check he will go dancing off, and, after going a short distance, you can get out and remove the string to prevent injury to the tendon in your further drive.

MILK FOR POULTRY.—A correspondent writing to the *Country Gentleman* gives the following experience: "So far this year I have had an abundance of milk and swill. As we had disposed of all the swine last fall, we had no means of disposing of the milk and slops. I kept an old iron kettle full all the time where the hens could obtain a full supply at all times. I used to put bran in the kettle once in a while, but the most they received was the milk. My hens are mostly Light Brahmas, a few Plymouth Rocks and Black Partridge Cochins fifty-one in all, and some of the Brahmas were four years old. When the weather began to be warm, sometimes for days I would get forty-five eggs, or near that, daily, milk being their principle food. I do not write because I think this yield so superior, but because I attribute it to the milk. My hens also continued laying, and refused to sit. Most of them kept up the production of eggs until so late in the season that I was obliged to forego the raising of chickens.

WHEN TO CUT FENCE POSTS.—"Experience teaches." It is difficult to prove by argument why fence posts or timber cut for other purposes, in August, will be more durable than if cut at any other season. But it is well known to many who are experts in the timber business that "powder post" or the destruction by larvæ of wood eating beetles, never occurs in hickory or oak cut in August; and that pine saw logs, cut in the summer, will be sound after being left several years in the woods, when those cut in the winter will often be seriously rotted. Many farmers aver, as their experience, that fence posts cut in August will outlast by many years, others, that are cut in the winter or in the spring. While we may not be able to explain the reason from any difference in the character of the sap, or the condition of the wood itself at the two seasons, it may be well to accept the fact as shown by experience, and get out the fence posts, if possible, in the month of August.

SUGAR FROM CORN STALKS.—At the late meeting of the Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture, an exceedingly interesting paper was read by F. L. Stewart, of Murryville, Westmoreland county, Pa., asserting that the juice of ordinary corn is rich in crystallizable sugar; and he invited his fellow members to witness the process, now perfected, and in practical operation during the coming State fair. Mr. S. recognizes three distinct classes of saccharine juices, the third of which—those like maize and sorghum—have not heretofore been generally recognized as distinct, containing in their best condition both cane sugar and uncrystallizable sugar, but which by reason of the defective modes of treatment heretofore resorted to have proved practically uncrystallizable. He asserts: "The stems of Indian corn, in any of its many varieties, if taken at the proper stage of development, as well as those of the different varieties of sorghum, contain in great abundance, a saccharine juice scarcely excelled in richness by the sugar cane of Louisiana." The sugar produced by this process is the true crystallized cane sugar—not the comparatively worthless "corn sugar." It is a natural product of the immature corn plant. Mr. S. says, "The yield of sugar per acre from a single crop will range from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds or equal to the average from the sugar cane and the beet at their best, and at one-half the cost." Again: "If a combined sugar and grain crop is desired, the largest stemmed varieties of sweet corn should be grown." But we have adduced enough to startle our readers to further inquiry in regard to this interesting subject. Mr. Le Duc, commissioner of agriculture, two years ago averred that Indian corn furnishes an excellent staple for producing sugar, and Mr. Stewart confirms the claim, concluding his paper with the truthful phrase: "If the results already reached are accepted in their full significance, there can be no question that we are on the eve of a revolution in sugar manufacture, and of the rise of a new and permanent industry in this country."

HARVESTING BUCKWHEAT.—Buckwheat being easily grown, succeeding on poorly prepared soil, giving a quick return, and generally yielding a remunerative harvest, is a favorite crop with inexperienced farmers. Still it requires peculiar treatment in the harvesting, and those who are not acquainted with it are apt to make mistakes. It requires cutting before it is fully matured; and its habit of throwing out blossoms at the top until killed by frost, is apt to mislead. When frost is expected, the crop should be cut, and many immature grains will become perfect in the few days during which it is drying in the field. Whenever the lower branches are well loaded with ripe grains, it may be cut; this should be done with the cradle, and while the stocks are damp with dew or moist after a shower. The grains are loosely attached to their stalks, and are easily shaken off in the cutting or raking, unless these are carefully done. After the swaths have lain for a few days for the grains to ripen, the buckwheat is raked up into bunches and these are set up in gavels or loose stooks, without being bound; the tops being gathered together as much as possible. In this condition the crop remains until it is threshed. As it heats very rapidly it should never be put into a stack mowed away in a barn, as has sometimes done by inexperienced farmers. When the buckwheat is sufficiently cured and dry, and the unripe grains have matured, it may be threshed by treading out with horses, with the flail, or the thrashing machine. It is frequently thrashed in the field, by making a bed of cleanly swept ground and beating the swept surface as hard as possible with a rammer made of plank. The gravels are placed in a circle, upon the bed thus prepared, the heads toward the centre, and to a depth of two feet. A pair of horses are ridden around over the bed until the straw is freed from the grain; when it is removed and a new bed is laid down. When the whole has been thus trampled out, the straw is raked off, the fanning mill is brought out, and the grain cleaned up at once. When the grain has been cleaned, it cannot be safely put away until it has been well dried, or it will heat and spoil It should be spread upon a dry floor in an airy shed or barn and turned over repeatedly until it is dry, and then it may be stored in bins or in the granary. A dry, breezy day should be chosen for the thrashing. If the thrashing machine is used, the concave should be removed, and a piece of smooth plank put in its place, else much of the grain will be broken and lost. If the straw is at all damp, it should be fed into the machine slowly, otherwise is apt to wind around the cylinder and give trouble.

FARM NOTES.

—Meats are now carried from Chicago to Liverpool for 33 cents per cwt., or ¼ of a cent a pound.

—The *Science of Health* says: If farmers would avoid suddenly cooling the body after great exertion, if they would be careful not to go with wet clothing and wet feet, and if they would not overeat when in that exhausted condition, and bathe daily, using much friction, they would have little or no rheumatism.

—Collect some soot from a chimney or stove where wood is used for fuel, put into an old pitcher and put hot water upon it. When cool use it to water your plants every few days. The effect upon plants is wonderful in producing a rapid growth of thrifty shoots, with large thick leaves and a great number of richly-tinted roses.

—After many experiments, a certain and speedy remedy for burdocks has been discovered in kerosene oil. Take a small quantity and pour into the heart of the plant directly after cutting, and it leaves no trace of their existence save a small hole in the earth where it stood. Refined or crude oil will accomplish the purpose equally as well.

—A calf will draw milk in three minutes, and the nearer a milker can come to that time the better. A slow milker makes a cow impatient, which often causes her to hold up her milk. The strippings are the richest part, and if a cow is milked quietly as well as quickly, there will be more as well as richer milk, because of the strippings.

—Colonel Mead, Supt. of Agriculture, Vermont, says that in five years after he fixed his stables so as to save his liquid manure, he had doubled the products of his farm. The greater waste of agriculture everywhere to-day is this waste of the liquid excrement of cattle. It is five times greater than all the taxes, and there is no need of it.

—As a general thing the daughters of farmers make good wives. From childhood they help about the house, and frequently take sole charge of the housekeeping in the temporory absence of the mother. Thus they learn the duties and responsibilities of housekeeping before entering upon it for themselves. Even if they attend school regularly, the vacations give a chance for learning the more practical duties of life.

—In Lapland the milk of the raindeer is preserved in frozen pieces like cheese. When melted, after the lapse of several months, it still tastes fresh and good. When a stranger enters their dwelling whom they wish to welcome, the frozen piece of milk is immediately set to the fire, the guests receives a spoon, with which he skims off the softened exterior as it melts, and when he has had enough, the rest is preserved in the cold for other guests.

—To rejuvenate old orchards, cut out all the dying wood, and three-fourths of the suckers; scrape the trunks of the trees completely, removing all the old, hard, broken bark; wash with a preparation of whale-oil soap and water, one pound of soap to a bucket of water; and give the orchard—not merely under the trees, but every part of it—a heavy top dressing of good barn yard or compost manure. If there be any life or productiveness in the trees, this will bring it out.

It is a question whether we could not advantageously let our grass lands remain rather than plow them up for the corn crop. "A sod for corn" has been the rule hitherto, but circumstances beyond our control are forcing new conditions upon us. One of these is the necessity for producing more meat, milk, cheese and butter, and less grain than formerly, and for these we need grass or other green crops. Corn is a grand crop and our climate suits it, but the best corn we can grow is not so profitable as grass.

The wheat grain is a fruit consisting of a seed and its coverings. All the middle part of the grain is occupied by large thin cells, full of a powdery substance, which contains nearly all the starch of the wheat. Outside the central starchy mass is a single row of squarish cells filled with a yellowish material, very rich in nitrogenous, that is flesh-forming matter. Beyond this again there are six thin coats or coverings, containing much mineral matter, both of potash and phosphates. The outmost coat is of but little value. The mill products of these coverings of the seed are peculiarly rich in nutriment, and fine flour is robbed of a large percentage of valuable and nutritious food. Middlings not only contain more fibrin and mineral matter than fine flour, but also more fat. The fibrous matter, or outer coat, which is indigestible, forms one-sixth of the bran, but not one-hundreth of the fine flour. Wheat contains the greatest quantity of gluten and the smallest of starch; rye, a medium proportion of both, while in barley, oats and corn, the largest proportion of starch and the smallest of gluten are to be found. In practice 100 pounds of flour will make from 133 to 137 pounds of bread, a good average being 136 pounds; hence a barrel of 196 pounds should yield 266 one-pound loaves.

Some Years Ago

a dentist went about the country curing people's gums and attending to their teeth. He made money and retired. He was really successful. He says now that all he used on them was SOZODONT. It was true. He restored the health of the mouth by this natural remedy.

He stuck like SPALDINGS GLUE to customers and cured them.

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

DANIEL O. BARR of Allegheny County.

HEALTH OF THE COUNTRY.

The Bulletin of the National Board of Health prints the mortality reports of seventy-three American cities and towns for the week ending July 26th. These include a population of over 7,000,000, and show 3,273 deaths during the week, or a death rate of 24.4 per 1,000 of population; of the deaths more than one-half, or 1,801 were of children under five years of age; 882 were of diarrhœal diseases, and 288 consumption. Pittsburgh's mortality for the week, with the population placed at 145,000, was 71 or 25.5 per 1,000 of population, something over the average for the whole country. Allegheny's—75,000 population—was 35, or 24.3 per 1,000. Memphis, with a population set down at 16,-110, had 71 deaths—the same as Pittsburgh—with the rate of 229.2 to the 1,000 population. Of course this is the highest death rate. Binghampton, N. Y., with 8.7 and Peoria, Ill., with 7.8 deaths per 1,000 make the best showing. St. Louis puts her population at 500,000 and thus reduces the death rate to 18 per 1,000; Chicago 460,000, and 24.3 per 1,000. New York's deaths were 600 or 28.5 per 1,000; Philadelphia's 405 or 23.4; Cleveland's, 32.4; Boston's, 21.9, and Baltimore's 19.3, with a population set down at 400,000.

Many cities appear very healthy by the simple plan of exaggerating population. St. Louis and Baltimore are instances of this. We hardly think Pittsburgh has 145,000 population, but these figures are not much out of the way. Our city has one death in the thousand more than the average for all the 73 cities, which shows there is no unusual mortality here, as has been represented.

THE IRON TRADE.

With the continued and growing depression of the English iron trade, comes unmistakable indications of a healthy revival in the iron business of this country, and this more than any other trade indication marks an improvement in the general business of the country. Iron lies at the basis of so many departments of industry that when it is moved out of its sluggishness we may be sure everything else is on the mend. We sympathize with the English in their business prostration, but none the less welcome is our own extrication from the slough of despondency. The other day because of the dullness of English trade, Lord DERBY as arbitrator in the case of the striking miners of Durham, was forced in a spirit of fairness, to decide against the strikers and give the employers a reduction of wages. Simultaneously almost, on the first of August, the wages of the Reading Coal and Iron Company's miners have been advanced, and because the iron trade is improving. Another indication of the desperate straits of the British iron masters, is the publication of a circular addressed by them to the American people in which the most profound sympathy is expressed with American consumers of iron by reason of a protective or prohibitive tariff on its importation. The *World*, which is thoroughly free trade, admits the force of the statement, but sarcastically adds "it does not gather any additional force, by coming from representatives of the British iron masters." We should say not.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has gathered a mass of reports from all centres of the iron trade, and the accounts agree in representing the business as once again on a healthy basis. The demand for all sorts of iron is bringing furnaces into operation that have been idle for years, and a scarcity of pig iron is reported. The rolling mills are generally running on double time, and many of them have orders for weeks ahead. At the same time there is a considerable advance in prices, which the best judges think will prove permanent, so that heavy consumers are in some cases laying in stocks for a number of months ahead, in the expectation that prices are going up still higher. Such an advance in prices was essential to the prosperity of the industry, as the low prices which have ruled since the panic generally left no margin for profits, and made the prosecution of the business in too many cases a loss to those who engaged in it. The demand which is now springing up may be considered every way a healthy one. The building of railroads, which is starting up again, is in answer to the needs of the country, and will never again be pushed to the absurd lengths which it reached during the last few years before 1873. The market for all products of iron has been stripped pretty bare, and with the improvement of business all over the country a steady demand may reasonably be expected in the future. With an advance of prices which leaves a sufficient margin for healthy profits, the iron manufacturers and dealers certainly have reason to be well satisfied with the outlook.

This indicates in a very moderate way, the cheering outlook of the iron business in Pittsburgh. As our facilities for the manufacture are far ahead of those of any other city, so the wave of business activity has struck here with greater force than elsewhere. Our manufacturers have all the orders they can fill, running the mills to their utmost capacity. Prices are firm and advancing. Nor is the improvement spasmodic or due to exceptional causes, but is the reflex of a better state of affairs in general business, and hence is regarded as durable, and reasonably certain to increase every month with added force.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

A COMMITTEE of the United States Senate appointed to investigate the political condition of Rhode Island—the State which does not allow ex-soldiers of the Union army to vote unless they own landed property—will begin work within a few days.

THE Democratic nominating Convention at Cincinnati meets on Thursday next. It will consist of *eleven hundred and seventy-eight delegates*. The rules governing the proceedings have been carefully prepared and are published. With a good presiding officer and Sergeant-at-Arms the Convention will work as smoothly as one of a hundred delegates.

THE Norwegian explorer with the unpronounceable name, has worked his way westward along the northern coast of Europe, is safely out of the ice, and through Behring straits into the open water of the Pacific Ocean, BENNETT'S yacht is trying the same line of discovery eastward, except that he coasts the American continent and hopes to come out in Baffins bay. These discoveries and enterprises are interesting but their utility is not apparent.

HARTRANFT has more places from which to select a salary than any man living. From Minister to England, France, Russia and Germany, to a seat in the Cabinet, Sheriff, Register or Recorder of Philadelphia, or President of an insurance and guano company. He ought to speak quick as there are a great number of people this year who are not as modest as the Postmaster of Philadelphia, who may elbow him out of the whole of them.

THE War Department furnishes the figures showing that the five border States, which Republican conspirators count as rebel—viz., Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri,—actually furnished 76,540 more Union soldiers during the late war than all of New England outside of Massachusetts. The five New England States furnished 225,063 soldiers, while the five border States mentioned furnished 301,612. These figures are suggestive.

THE gain in foreign immigration at the port of New York in the past year was 28,869. From the *Bulletin* we learn that the outlook for the coming year is greatly more favorable, the various steamship lines anticipating a heavy increase from the British Islands and the Continent. The last novelty in immigration was a colony of several hundred Icelanders. The surprise at such an arrival in the United States is not greater than that created by the statement that the colony brought in money an average of $4,000 a head.

THE Maine farmers do not quite understand JOHN SHERMAN'S financial conclusions. The Boston *Globe* tells the farmers all about it when it says that "the unindebted farmer is quite as rich now, with a farm valued at $2,500, as he was 10 or 12 years ago, when his farm was valued at $5,000; but the debtor farmer who owned a farm valued at $5,000, mortgaged for $2,500, is today not worth a cent. Not that his farm has shrunk in real value till it cannot pay the debt, but that the debt has expanded in value till it absorbs the farm. It is just this for which they thank JOHN SHERMAN and his party."

SOME statist has been at the trouble to add up the aggregate wealth of Great Britain and France, and finds that France is slightly the richer. France values her private property, real and personal, at $43,110,600,000, and her navy, palaces, public buildings and other public property, excepting highways at $1,475,000,000, making $44,585,-600,000. The aggregate estimate for England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, without reckoning public highways, is $42,500,000,000. Real estate in France greatly exceeds in area that of England, while in the latter there is a great excess of personal property over the former This estimate, it will be seen, excludes all colonies. If they were added, Great Britain would greatly exceed France in the aggregate valuation.

NO ONE doubts but it would be a good appointment, but the Republicans of Pennsylvania have a claim on Mr. QUAY, and they propose to keep him among them for the next two years; then if he aspires to any further honor they will give it to him irrespective of outside influence. In order that it may be understood, we repeat, Mr. QUAY would not accept the English mission if it were tendered him.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Some people wait until they are invited before they decline, but QUAY don't want to be annoyed by any tender of a $17,500 mission, when he can make forty thousand out of little jobs already on hand. Poor HAYES; he must be in a bad way when chaps like QUAY can spit in his face and tell him to keep his offices. The *Gazette* wants the people to believe that QUAY is indispensable at present, but after a while he can have whatever he desires, yet it wants it distinctly understood he will not accept the mission to the Court of St. James.

THE war speeches of CHARLIE FOSTER in Ohio, are richness itself. At the out set of the civil war, when EWING and RICE were in the field breasting rebel bullets, the judicious CHARLES was keeping a country grocery, and there he stayed until his profits in selling calico at sixty-two cents a yard enabled him to start a bank. He early enlisted in that discreet corps of home guards whose flag bore the soul-thrilling motto: "We will never leave this town except in case of its invasion." He was true to his flag, and coined money in sheep pelts and calico. The dreary march, hard-tack and sow belly, or the dangers of battle, never disturbed his repose or digestion. He blossomed from a modest country grocer to a man of wealth, and the influence that follows wealth. This was all well enough probably; but wherefore his sudden accession of patriotism that has wakened the shrill alarms of bloody war, fifteen years after the rebels laid down their arms? If there was another call to arms, would he follow EWING and RICE to the field? We rather guess not. In a snug banking office he would discount the patriotism of others. Mr. FOSTER had best drop the bloody shirt. The sham is offensive.

LYNN, Massachusetts, is mourning the gradual loss of her shoe trade, a correspondent of a local paper showing the South and the West have taken all the increased trade arising from an increase of population since 1870, besides some of the business which Lynn possessed ten years ago. The number of McKay machines in use in the United States was fully forty per cent. greater in 1878 than in 1870, while the number in Lynn had decreased from 181 to 174. An almost similar result is shown in the table of the number of pairs of machine-sewed shoes made, which in 1878 was forty million pairs in the United States, against twenty-four million in 1870. The increase in Lynn was insignificant. The South and West have gained enormously, more than doubling the product of 1870. The Massachusetts papers ascribe this "movement of trade" to the low wages paid elsewhere. Doubtful.

NO AMERICAN industry, possibly, has suffered so complete a decadence as that of whaling. The town of New Bedford, Mass., which in 1854 led the whole world in the prosecution of the whale fishery, and sent out during that year 410 whale ships fully fitted, equipped and manned at her own wharves, now to-day, though she still leads, instead of despatching a fleet like that mentioned above, claims to own all told but 170 vessels. Whale oil was to a great extent superseded by lard oil and then by mineral, seal and vegetable oils, and hence followed the speedy dismantling and decay of the one great industry of all others which prepared and supplied us with thorough seamen. There are at present in the whole country only 186 vessels, great and small, engaged in the whaling business, while in 1854 there were 668.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

OF Byron, the dramatist, it is said that not more than three or four persons know his private address.

BOSTON has free concerts by a band upon its Common on Sunday evenings, and yet we are apt hereabouts to look upon Boston as somewhat strait-laced.

THOUGH the Rev. Asa Routh, an aged clergyman of Bristol, Tenn., has twenty-six children, he had the courage a few day ago, to marry his fourth wife.

LONDON *Truth*, finding that a certain class of elderly women haunt courts wherein cases of an undescribed character are tried, speaks of these regular court attendants as "fashionable ghouls."

THE Rev. Dr. Marks of St. Louis, put an ice tank in front of his house for the benefit of the street-car drivers and conductors, and the grateful men have made him a present of a gold-headed cane.

SENATOR HILL of Georgia is a Methodist class leader. He has blue eyes, sandy hair tinged with gray, and a preacher-like expression. His voice is clear and sharp, and he uses it when he goes to meeting.

SITTING BULL plays upon the superstitions of the Sioux tribes, according to the Chicago *Tribune's* correspondent, making them believe that he possesses superhuman power. His dreams are interpreted by his brother-in-law.

IN a Massachusetts village, near Springfield, all the four Protestant churches are to be closed until September. The four ministers have gone off for a vacation, and no provision is made meanwhile for visiting the sick or for funerals.

BROTHER INSKIP has been holding a holiness camp meeting in Iowa. What most chiefly fills his soul with delight is that he found so many of the brethren enjoying that state of grace which he describes by the words "fully saved."

THE Boston *Transcript* believes that it is within the range of probability that in less than two years Boston will have a through line to Lake Ontario, and will connect with the West by four lines traversing New York and Pennsylvania.

GOUNOD has sold the score of the "Tribut de Zamorra" to the publishers Choudens for 100,000 francs. The conditions of payment are 50,000 francs on the day of the first representation, 25,000 at the fiftieth, and 25,000 at the seventy-fifth representation.

THE *Athenæum* finds that among the results of the Franco-German war there is one not generally noticed; that is the growth of journalistic activity on the Continent. It says that a race of special correspondents has grown up in France and Germany.

THE abolition of flogging in the British army will now become a recognized party cry, says the *Saturday Review*, unless the Government takes the wind out of the opposition sails by abolishing it themselves. And if the Government doesn't, its epitaph will be, "The cat did it."

A YOUNG man has been fined $20 and costs in Worcester, Massachusetts, for stealing a book from the public library, but has had enforcement of judgment deferred for two months with the understanding that he is to earn the money to pay the fine within that time or be sentenced to the House of Correction.

THE wife of a London physician, according to *Truth*, was mixing some meal for her fowls when she lost her wedding ring from her finger without noticing the loss. This was in the middle of February. On the 8th of April she was at breakfast eating an egg, and her spoon striking the yolk of the egg, which was of extraordinary size, found the ring.

"It was a very informal affair," wrote the rural historian to the editor of the local paper, concerning a pleasant entertainment which had taken place at the house of the new pastor. The wicked compositor and the careless proof-reader made it read: "It was a very infernal affair," and now the Presbytery want to know what is to be done to the parson who has such things at his house.

MISS ELLA STURGIS, daughter of Gen. Sturgis, of the Army, and sister of Lieut. Sturgis, who was killed with Gen Custer, is about to make her debut as an actress, and to assume the leading character in a new drama. Gen. Sturgis and his family are recent converts to the Church of Rome and, with the zeal of new converts, Miss Sturgis, it is stated, has offered the entire proceeds of her engagement to assist Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati.

THE OLD WORLD.

Crop Prospects of Germany as Poor as Those of England and France.

Beaconsfield Dilates on Various Matters at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

LONDON, August 6.—At the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Mansion House tonight, Lord Beaconsfield, replying to the toast "Her Majesty's Ministers," said: "When I last addressed you, affairs appeared to have assumed a very critical aspect. We were accused of negotiating an entirely impracticable treaty, and it was charged that under the pretext of acquiring a scientific Indian frontier, we had launched the country into a war full of disasters. This impracticable treaty has been fully executed. Not a single Russian soldier now remains in Turkey. The Czar has honorably fulfilled his engagements and is now co-operating with England and other powers in endeavors to maintain peace. It has been stated Turkey has not been so faithful in executing her engagements, and that consequently we had not realized reforms in her provinces promised by the Sultan; but it is only just to consider that her domains were only a few days since freed from the presence of the invader, and since the signature of the treaty of Berlin, questions more numerous and more difficult in the re-arrangement of Turkish provinces have risen before the Sultan than have probably risen within the same time before any monarch heretofore. I do not wish to add anything relative to the treaty of Berlin. This treaty has taken its place among the archives of the capitals of Europe. Its end is to assure general peace, and if dangers and difficulties supervene in countries to which the treaty specially relates, I believe its conditions and resources will suffice for every eventuality.

"Regarding the Indian frontier, the object of the war has been accomplished with great precision and rapidity. Relative to the Zulu war, it is believed that in a very short time news will arrive of a satisfactory solution of all African questions.

"As to the commercial depression of the country, one of the secondary causes is imprudent speculation, and there are already signs of its amelioration. If there are good harvests in all parts of the world, I believe the darkest days of depression will have been seen."

Lord Beaconsfield insisted that landed property ought to continue as at present.

The conclusion of Lord Beaconfield's speech was received with frantic cheers. Speeches of other ministers referred to purely local topics.

GERMANY.

FALSE REPORTS CIRCULATED AS TO RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN.

BERLIN, August 6.—The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence*, referring to reports relative to Mgr. Roncettis mission to Kissingen, says the various reports published in Vienna and Paris newspapers concerning relations between the Vatican and Prussia are so contrary as to facts as to induce the belief they are disseminated purposely to mislead.

POOR CROP PROSPECTS.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The *Evening Post* has a private letter from a gentleman in Eastern Germany, who says there has been no summer, but rain nearly every day, the thermometer in my room ranging from 60 to 75. In some places harvesting has begun, but unless we have some warm dry weather soon, much of the grain must rot in the fields. On our way recently to and from the mountains (two different routes) I observed that at least half of the wheat we passed was lying flat and tangled in the fields, beaten down by the daily rain storms. All will be difficult to cut, and much must rot or sprout before it can be secured. Adding to this the immense amount of grain and other food crops destroyed by inundations last month, and it looks as if America would be called upon to feed Germany, as well as England and France, next winter.

The accounts from Russia are also not very encouraging of rye. The crop will be below the average. In Podolia and Volhynia the yield of rye will be very slight. In the government of Pultawa, noted for its usually large yield of rye, the prospect is little better. Although the harvest will not equal that of a fairly good year, the outlook for wheat is slightly better in some of the governments, but in Kieff, there are some fields that will scarcely repay the labor of harvesting. In short, the entire yield of breadstuffs will fall considerably below that of last year.

A MINE DISASTER.

The water burst into Ludwig Glueck mine at Zabize collieries, Prussia. Two corpses were recovered. Eleven miners are supposed to be in the pit.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE POPE BESTOWS HIS BLESSING ON THE ENTERPRISE.

ROME, August 6.—Signor Gioja, an engineer, has explained the Panama canal scheme to His Holiness, the Pope, who bestowed his pontifical blessing on the project. His Holiness said he hoped the canal would prove morally even more than materially a bond between the old and the new worlds.

A DAY'S CRIME.

Wife Murder and Suicide the Rage Just Now.

A Budget of Double Tragedies in Different States.

TERRIBLE DOUBLE TRAGEDY NEAR SUSSEX COURT HOUSE.

SUSSEX COURT HOUSE, VA., August 6.—A brutal murder was committed in an obscure part of the county yesterday. It appears that some time since a man named James Rose, residing in the county, was married to a woman whom he subsequently cast off for the purpose of taking up with another woman named Maggie Tinns, by whom he had a child. Learning that Rose was absent in Petersburg on last Friday, where he had gone to make some purchases, the forsaken woman, smarting with anger and revenge, accompanied by a man, visited the home of Rose, where only his wife and child were found.

Arriving at the scene of the double murder which soon after followed, harsh and angry words ensued between the murdered woman and the two visitors who committed the blood-curdling tragedy. During the war of words the man drew a pistol and shot Tinns through the breast, killing her instantly, while the forsaken wife chopped the head of her rival's child from its body with the blade of a spade. Frank Barker and Agnes Shaw, the two parties who committed the murder, were arrested to-night. Both confessed.

A DRUNKARD MURDERS HIS WIFE AND SUICIDES.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—A *Times* special says that Charles Ballett, a livery stable keeper at Middletown, Ohio, shot and killed his wife at 11 o'clock this morning, and immediately afterward placed a revolver to his own head and fired, dying instantly. Ballett was a drunkard. His wife had petitioned for a divorce, which angered him and caused the tragedy.

ANOTHER HUSBAND KILLS HIS WIFE AND THEN HIMSELF.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—Samuel Nussbaum, an old citizen of Cape Girardeau county, Mo., cut his wife's throat early yesterday morning, and then cut his own throat. Domestic trouble is said to be the cause. Nussbaum will die, while his wife may recover.

MURDERED HIS WIFE'S PARAMOUR.

TORONTO, August 6.—Cool Burgess, a well known negro delineator, shot Wm. Widgrey, a fruit dealer, in a saloon on Young street last night. The cause of the act is alleged criminal intimacy with Burgess' wife.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG PROSTITUTE.

MILWAUKEE, August 6.—The suicide of an abandoned woman known as Lottie Sackett yesterday morning, in Mary Kingstrey's house of ill fame on River street, has caused the liveliest excitement among all classes of people, from the fact of the suicide leaving a letter criminating a well known young blood named Henry Sackett. Sackett is a ticket agent in one of the railroad offices in this city, and belongs to a good family. Several months ago, it is alleged, he, under promise of marrying the woman, ruined her, and then, after it became known that she was *enciente*, cruelly abandoned her.

Lottie Sackett's real name was Minnie Loock, daughter of a well-to-do citizen who is worth some $20,000. She was a beautiful woman, nineteen years old, and, had it not been for her ruin, might have been an ornament to society. As it was, soon after her ruin she went to a house of ill fame, where she has since remained. On Monday night she said that she had had an abortion performed—that she intended to kill herself. Securing a large dose of morphine, she took it, and was found at ten o'clock yesterday morning in her room.

A WIFE MURDERER.

ALBANY, August 6.—Thomas Mallan, aged sixty, returning from work this evening and having a few angry words with his wife, shot her dead.

A TOWN BURNED.

Incendiaries Set Fire and Succeed in Destroying Volcano, West Virginia.

Scarcely a Vestige of the Small Town Remaining.

SAD WORK OF INCENDIARIES.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 4.—A special to the *Intelligencer* says: The town of Volcano was destroyed by fire this morning. Everything is a total loss. The fire originated in the store building of Thompson & Barnes. It was discovered about four o'clock. The flames spread rapidly, and reaching some oil tanks they caught fire and bursted, the burning oil running through the street, setting fire to everything on either side of the streets through which it passed, transforming the

STREETS INTO A LAKE OF FIRE.

The following are some of the principal and heaviest losers: Volcano Oil Company, $10,000, no insurance; W. C. Stiles, Jr., $18,000, insurance $8,000; Graham & Smith, $12,000, insurance $8,000; Thompson & Barnes, $3,500, insurance $2,000; Odd Fellows Hall, $1,400, insurance, $1,000; H. H. Witman, $5,000, no insurance. There were 600 barrels of heavy oil burned, ten stores, the postoffice, railroad depot and telegraph office, *Walking Beam* printing office and nine dwelling houses. The West Virginia transporting offices, Smith's boiler works, one pumping station and several other small buildings.

Everything is a total loss. Almost the entire contents of stores and dwellings were consumed, the flames spreading with such lightning rapidity. All the buildings were wooden structures.

The following are some of the insurance companies holding risks in the burnt district: W. C. Stiles, Jr., insured in the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, $1,000; Jefferson Insurance Company of Steubenville, Ohio, $1,000; Ætna of Wheeling, $1,500; Westchester Insurance Company of New York, $2,000; Niagara Company of New York, $2,000; Thompson & Barnes, insured in the Franklin of Wheeling, $1,000; German of Wheeling, $1,000; Graham & Smith, insured in the Queen of Liverpool, $1,000; Amazon of Cincinnati, $1,000; American Union Insurance Company of London, $1,000; Niagara of New York, $3,000; Jefferson of Steubenville, Ohio, $1,000; Pennsylvania Insurance Company of Philadelphia, $1,000; Odd Fellows, insured in the Franklin of Wheeling, $5,000; German of Wheeling, $500.

THE FIRE THE WORK OF INCENDIARIES.

The fire is undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. There were two attempts made a short time ago to burn the town and since then a night watchman had been put on, and had just gone off duty when the fire was discovered.

Some few nights since a traveler at the hotel woke up about two o'clock in the night, and hearing a noise and voices of men talking, got up and went to the window, and could distinguish two men and heard one of them say,

"LET'S BURN THE DAMNED TOWN."

He went down stairs and aroused the hotel people, but nothing could be found of the villains who were going to do this damnable act. It is more than probable that the guilty parties will be found. The total loss will reach $75,000. The insurance as near as can be ascertained is $43,000. There is such confusion at this hour that it is impossible to obtain a full list of the insurance companies having risks in this place.

The present outlook for rebuilding the place is not very favorable, and the leading citizens and business men have as yet taken no action in this direction, but are looking around and are attending to what is left of their business and property.

SITTING BULL SUBMITS.

CHICAGO, August 5.—Gene Terry, Commanding Department Headquarters here, has received a dispatch from General Miles, dated Camp Rock Creek July 28. Major Walsh, of the Canadian mounted police, accompanied by Sioux chief Longdog, came into camp and stated that Sitting Bull's whole camp, 5,000 to 8,000 people, comprising several hostile tribes, had moved north to Swan Lake, about eighty miles from the line where they had determined to remain.

The chief brought assurances that the Indians would make their permanent residence on Canadian soil, and would abstain from all hostile movements on this side of the line, return stolen property and desist from hunting American buffalo unless permitted to do so under supervision of United States officials.

EXTENDING ITS SWAY.

The Number of New Cases In Memphis Reaches Twenty-two.

The Pestilence Rapidly Approaching the Heart of the City.

TWENTY-TWO NEW CASES IN MEMPHIS AND THREE DEATHS.

MEMPHIS, August 6.—Seventeen new cases in all, ten whites and seven colored were officially reported to the Board of Health for the twenty-four hours ending 6 P. M. In addition to these, five other cases of colored people sick with the fever were brought to the Board of Health office after the regular report had been made out. They will be included in to-morrow's list. Three deaths have occurred, Lizzie Holter, Elizabeth Fleetch and Rev. Father John Tahey.

This is the second Catholic priest who has fallen a victim to the scourge this year. The deceased was assistant priest at St. Patrick's Church, corner Desoto and Linden streets. He was only thirty-four years of age. His condition changed suddenly at noon, and he died a few minutes after four o'clock. His remains were interred late this afternoon in Calvary Cemetery. From the locality of new cases reported to-day, the fever seems to be gradually approaching the heart of the city. Edward Moon is in a critical condition. Steamers Annie P. Silver and City of Helena passed up to-day without landing. Mail from the East via Louisville & Nashville railroad arrived to-night at 7 P. M.

AID FOR MEMPHIS.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The Secretary of War forwards 500 army tents to Memphis to-day.

JEFF DAVIS' WINDFALL.

Value of Dorsey Estate Not Over $25,000.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—The *Democrat* contains the following: "The accounts of the value and extent of the estate of the late Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, which she bequeathed to Mr. Davis, that have recently appeared in Northern and Western papers are absurdly extravagant. We are assured on the best possible authority that the value of the estate will not exceed $25,000. Beside Beauvoir, at Mississippi City, valued at $5,500, Mrs. Dorsey owned three places in Tensas parish, one assessed at $11,540, three-fifths of another valued at $5,000, and another, which is lying idle and which is subject to overflow, at $1,500. Two of these places are rented to Mr. Isaacs of this city, for $2,250, which constituted the whole of Mrs. Dorsey's income. On this property she paid, according to the receipts shown, $492 in taxes. Her debts at the time of her death amounted to over $5,000. Last spring she made a *bona fide* sale of the Beauvoir place to Mr. Davis for $5,500, for which he gave his notes running for one, two and three years. These notes are now in the hands of Mr. J. W. Payne, one of our oldest and most respectable merchants, who for a long time was the manager of Mrs. Dorsey's business affairs. Mr. Payne, who had been the warm personal friend of her late husband, was her near neighbor, and was made by her the custodian of her will and her private papers. The much-talked of lands owned by Mrs. Dorsey in Arkansas and Texas have not for a long time past been deemed worth paying taxes on."

The above facts we have received from Mr. Payne, than whom no more honest and veracious man can be found.

A PROTRACTED FAST.

Strange Hallucination of a Young Woman of Reading, Pennsylvania.

READING, PENN., August 6.—The strange fasting of Miss Sarah Root, aged twenty-eight, of this city, is attracting unusual attention, not only among the medical fraternity. She is a tall young lady, with dark hair and dark eyes, and of excellent character. A few years ago Miss Root was an acknowledged belle. She dressed in exceeding good taste and always made a very fashionable appearance. Suddenly she became very devout and pious. Her attendance at Rev. Dr. Schowacken's St. James Lutheran congregation was almost constant. She became deeply interested in Sunday school affairs, and up to last Fourth of July was in good health. She then discontinued eating and commenced a long period of fasting. From July 4th to the 11th she ate but a few times. Then she stopped eating altogether.

On the 14th of July Dr. T. R. Schmucker was called in. Miss Root turned her back and said she was not in need of his professional attention. She persistently refused to take any nourishment, and throughout all the hot spell she drank no water. Finally she was threatened that food would be administered to her by force. She was growing pale, thin and emaciated. Her former rosy cheeks had faded, the sparkle had left her eyes, and she became moody, thoughtful and silent. She became frightened at the doctor's threat, and taking an ordinary cracker she held it under the hydrant and thoroughly washed it. On the 18th of July she ate that cracker, but took no other nourishment.

Dr. Schmucker undertook to convince her that it was her religious duty to eat, and not kill herself; that instead of it being her religious duty to fast, she was slowly committing the great crime of suicide. She paid no attention to this. Basin after basin of water was used in bathing her hands. First she filled a basin of pure water and washed her hands; then she would empty it, get another basinful and again wash her hands. She would continue this washing for a half hour.

She has been known to have spent five hours on her knees reading the Bible and praying. She had a dream to "fast forty days and forty nights, the same as Christ did in the wilderness," she said.

All the efforts of her mother and sister failed to induce her to eat and drink. Finally, Dr. Schmucker says, he stopped calling on her, because he could do nothing for her. Dr. Martin Luther was next called in. Miss Root was very weak, but still able to be about. She persistently refused to eat or drink, and her people thought she was dying. It was finally resolved to resort to force in the matter, and a spoon was inserted in her mouth between her teeth. Nothing could be done, because she would not swallow. When her nostrils were held shut, she breathed through the intertices of her teeth, but would not swallow. Finally Dr. Luther inserted a silver tube through her nostrils and injected gruel and milk into the gullet, and thence into the stomach. Only a small quantity was injected. The membranous lining of the stomach was greatly inflamed, and too much food administered would have killed her instantly.

The young woman is now being kept alive by forcing food through her nostrils into her stomach. She is laboring under a religious hallucination, and fears are entertained that she can not long live. She is said to be quite intelligent, and she has no fears, saying that she guesses it will end all right. To-day she made no resistance to the tube being inserted in her nose, but she positively refused to take any food or water.

THE best preparation known in market for restoring gray hair to its original color is, *Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.* Try it!

MR. J. K. EMMET, after a tour around the world and an absence of several years, is again playing "Fritz" in England.

WASHINGTON.

Where the River and Harbor Appropriations will be Used.

Sherman's Efforts to Get Southern Delegations a Signal Failure.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—The amount appropriated by the River and Harbor Appropriation bill for the current fiscal year was over $9,500,000. This amount has been placed to the credit of the War Department, and it is proposed to spend the entire sum in making the improvements authorized by said act. An examination of the bill shows that provision was made for the expenditure of the public money in thirty six States and three Territories, including the District of Columbia. Nevada and Colorado are the only States which do not receive direct pecuniary aid.

The States which were represented on the Committee of Commerce which prepared and reported the bill were: Texas, New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Louisiana, Virginia, Wisconsin, Missouri, Tennessee, Connecticut, Illinois, Ohio and Massachusetts, and they got in the aggregate the sum of $3,-645,000, or more than one-third of the whole amount. Ohio gets $220,000; West Virginia, $186,000; New York, $518,000; Pennsylvania, $367,000; Virginia, $230,000; Alabama, $380,000; Texas, $266,000; Louisiana, $655,000; Michigan, $548,000; Wisconsin, $362,000.

There are also appropriated and not credited to any particular State $150,000 for the improvement of the Ohio river, $465,000 for the Mississippi river and $90,-000 for the Missouri river. It has been the practice heretofore to expend the money appropriated only at those points where in the judgment of the President the necessities of trade and commerce required such expenditures to be made. The money unexpended was covered into the Treasury; but in regard to this bill it has been determined to spend it all within the current fiscal year.

SHERMAN'S MISTAKE.

From all accounts, John Sherman is not succeeding as well as he could wish in setting up the pins for delegations for himself from the South in the next National Republican Convention. Those to whom he gives offices are of course perfectly willing to support him; but he is not distributing his offices satisfactorily, especially in New Orleans. In that city there is an organization called the "Union Soldiers' and Sailors' League," which comprises a membership of over 1,500 men who were honorably discharged from service. For months past all influences of this organization have been brought to bear upon the administration to get some of its members appointed in Government service in New Orleans. There are over five hundred persons employed by the Government in that city, and of this number only twenty-two are ex-soldiers, and not one of the twenty-two holds a first class position. Some of them get but $490 a year, while friends of Wells and Anderson of Returning Board fame, get all the fat places. The President of the Soldiers' and Sailors' League came to Washington some time ago to lay the facts before the departments, and to demand recognition. Promises were made, but although much time has elapsed, not a member of the League has been appointed. The result is that they and their friends are not overmuch in love with Sherman.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Returns So Far Received Show the Usual Democratic Majority.

Blackburn's Majority Variously Estimated at Between 20,000 and 40,000.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—The *Courier Journal* has unofficial and definite returns from about fifty counties which show about a one-third falling off in the aggregate vote, but the usual Democratic majority. The Republicans have made legislative gains, but the General Assembly that two years ago was one hundred and fourteen Democratic will be over one hundred.

Blackburn's majority for Governor is variously estimated at from twenty thousand to forty thousand

The vote recommending a call for a Constitutional Convention, though supported by both parties, has undoubtedly failed of the required constitutional majority.

The election was unusually quiet all over the State, no serious difficulty being reported. The Greenbackers have certainly elected two members of the Lower House of the Legislature, but their aggregate vote is insignificant.

In this county Blackburn gets 6,961 votes and Evans 4,049. At the last Gubernatorial race McCreary, Dem., received 9,706 votes and Harlan, Rep., 7,169.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

Mysterious Death of Michael Carr at Hanlin Station.

One Marshall Arrested on Suspicion of Having Murdered Carr.

News was received in the city yesterday of a very mysterious death at Hanlin Station, a little village located in Washington county, on the line of the Pan Handle railroad, about thirty miles west of Pittsburgh. It seems that Michael Carr was found dead on Monday morning about three quarters of a mile west of that point. His skull was crushed, it is thought, by the terrific blow of a stone and there were other marks on the body going to show that Carr had met his death at the hands of some assassin. The suspicion grew stronger and yesterday an inquest was held on the body by Justice Walker of Jefferson township, Washington county.

A man named Marshall, who had been on a drunken spree in this city, had taken a Pan Handle train for his home near Hanlin on Sunday night. He was ejected from the train at Collier for his disorderliness, but jumped on the train again as it started, again became noisy and was a second time ejected. This time Marshall was ejected at the point near where the mutilated body of Carr was found. These and other facts brought out in the coroner's inquest lead to the suspicion that Marshall was implicated in the death of Carr, and a special telegram received by THE POST from Hanlin last evening announced that Marshall has been arrested on an information made by Mrs. Carr, widow of the murdered man. The Coroner's jury, however, returned a verdict to the effect that Carr "met his death from injuries received on the head from causes unknown."

Carr was a middle-aged man, and was employed on a gravel train on the Pan Handle railroad. He leaves a wife and several children. He was a steady, industrious man.

FORM! DEMOCRATS! FORM!

Spread the Truth! Make Victory Certain!

FOR

1879 AND 1880.

A NEW AND NOVEL INDUCEMENT FOR CLUBS FOR THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST.

From September 4, 1879, Until November 7, 1880, Including the Political Campaign of 1879 and the Great Presidential Contest of 1880,

Covering a Period of Nearly Fifteen Months, or Sixty-Two Numbers of this Mammoth Political, Family, News, Commercial and Agricultural Newspaper.

AT THE RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR A SINGLE YEAR.

Either Single Subscribers or Clubs at Greatly Reduced Rates May Take Advantage of this Offer, Which is not Paralleled by that of Any Other Newspaper in the United States.

THE GREAT POLITICAL BATTLE OF OUR HISTORY.

FOR the ensuing Fifteen Months, until after the great Presidential contest of 1880, has been determined by the People the United States will be the center of unexampled political activity, which will enlist the sympathies of every man, woman and child in the land, and the active participation of millions of voters.

It promises to be the grandest battle for the supremacy of Democratic principles and Democratic men in the government the nation has ever seen. The way to crown it with success is to enlighten and encourage the voters by the spread of Democratic truth. Let the truth be known in every household in the land.

"Our Cause it is Just,
And Triumph we must—"

By the free and honest vote of the people. The decree has gone forth that Military interference with the ballot box must end, and that the corruption and intimidation of a horde of Partizan Deputy Marshals will be no longer tolerated. A Democratic Congress has determined that. There will be no more swindling Returning Boards to disfranchise Democratic voters and rob us of the votes of States honestly our own. There will be no more 8-to-7 Juggling Electoral Commissions, to make Fraud Again Triumphant in American History, by suppressing the truth so as to make a false count and secure a lying declaration of the result.

☞Six Millions of Democratic voters, smarting under the sense of the great wrong and foul injustice of 1876, have united in making it the unwritten law of the land that that GREAT CRIME MUST NOT BE REPEATED, let the consequences be what they may.

THE GREAT POLITICAL EVENTS

Whose history will be faithfully portrayed in THE WEEKLY POST, for the fifteen month term for which we invite subscriptions, include :---

The political contests of 1879, the opening skirmish of the great Presidential battle, in the States of Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, which will have much to do in indicating the shape of the Presidential contest and the candidates and platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties for President. This year's elections throughout the Union are of great importance in this view. Kentucky has already spoken gloriously. California and Maine follow in September. Ohio, with its great battle, comes in October, and New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Wisconsin in November.

The echoes of elections will not be over until Congress meets in December. The session preceding a Presidential election is always one of greatest interest in the battles of political leaders and the shaping of policies for the impending political campaign. The session will probably last until midsummer, and our special correspondents at Washington will keep our readers thoroughly informed by mail and telegraph.

In the early summer the Presidential Nominating Conventions will meet, and the two great parties contending for the control of the Government will present their candidates for President and Vice President, and the principles on which they shall go to the great jury of the American people.

This will launch us on the Presidential campaign of 1880, destined to be the most earnest, exciting and interesting in American history. And from that time until the polls close in November, its progress will be of vital interest to the people of this country. THE WEEKLY POST will hold no sluggard's part in this grand contest, but will urge the support of the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CANDIDATES with all the ability and energy at its command. We say nothing of its fidelity to the great cause, for in that respect it has never faltered. And we hope to greet our readers in the issue of November 7, 1880, with an array of "POST ROOSTERS" that will cheer their hearts and tell the story of the Campaign.

We must not forget that the State election in Pennsylvanian in 1880, will be of importance to our readers aside from the Presidential feature of the contest, as it will involve the choice of a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator in place of HON. WM. A. WALLACE, whose term expires in March, 1881.

OTHER FEATURES OF THE WEEKLY POST.

While political news and discussion will necessarily be the salient features of THE WEEKLY POST, during the stirring months of this year and next, yet it will maintain its characteristics as a First Class Family Newspaper:

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional proceedings, with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice literary matter, poetry and tales, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

MARKET REPORTS—The fullest, latest and most reliable Market Reports from all of the commercial centres, while a special feature will be made of the Live Stock Markets, in which every farmer is interested.

EDITORIALS—Editorials on every subject of interest that may transpire, as well as many other features, suggested by the news of the day, political and non-political, foreign and domestic.

MARK THE TERMS!

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JAMES P. BARR & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE BUTLER REGIONS.

A Destructive Fire at Karns City

Repairing Damages by the Recent Storm—Novel Pleasure Party From Cincinnati.

PARKER, August 1.—A fire broke out in Karns City about two o'clock this morning, destroying five or six buildings in the business portion of the town. It originated in the old Central hotel building and is supposed to be the work of a couple of tramps seen about the premises the night before. It entirely destroyed the Central hotel building, the house opposite formerly occupied by John F. Shirtz as a hardware store, and a number of other buildings in the immediate vicinity, which have been occupied as dwelling houses. The entire loss is estimated at between $12,000 and $15,000. It is partly covered by insurance. Through the courtesy of Mr. O. P. Swisher of the United Pipe Line, I obtained the above particulars of the fire by telephone. This telephone is a very neat arrangement, connecting Parker with Petrolia, Karns City and Millerstown, and enables a person in Parker to hear an ordinary conversation carried on in either of the above named places. The telephone is being used extensively by the United Line both here and at Bradford as a substitute for the telegraph.

The managers of the little road have been successful in repairing the breaks made by the recent flood, and trains are running to-day as usual through to Butler. Considering the extent of the damages, the time in which these repairs have been made is somewhat remarkable. There were thirteen bridges entirely destroyed and five miles of track washed away. The bridges have been built anew, and the track placed in better condition than before. The road will be very materially benefited by the flood in one particular. At Petrolia the houses were built up so close to the track that the trains had scarcely room to pass through. The buildings next to the road were washed away, and the managers now propose to keep the thirty feet, which their charter allows them, entirely free from obstructions. This will be a great improvement, giving more safety to passengers, and much better advantages to the road in arranging switches and side tracks greatly needed in this thrifty oil town.

The people of Petrolia have displayed very much energy and enterprise in trying to "brace up" and recover from the severe shaking up given them by the recent flood. The bridges washed away have been replaced and the streets are in reasonably good condition again. The houses which were not broken to pieces have been moved back to their places as near as possible. No great accuracy has been attempted in getting the houses just where they were before, it being understood and admitted that the whole town is further down Bear creek than it was when the flood struck them. The walking match, which was progressing finely at the time, was postponed. The contestants walked away until they saw the Coliseum commence moving. At this juncture they wisely concluded to revive their somewhat neglected accomplishments in the art of swimming. Their ability in this direction was really of very much practical advantage to them.

A rather curious looking pleasure party left Parker yesterday on their way to Cincinnati. It consisted of the Hon. Nicholas Longworth, said to be a Common Pleas Judge in Cincinnati, and grandson of the noted person of that name, G. B. Ellard and Wm. Greenwood, both of Cincinnati. The party had gone to the headwaters of the Allegheny river, supplied with very neatly constructed dug-outs, which were shipped by rail to Olean, N. Y. At Olean the party took to the river and commenced their journey homeward, making it in easy stages down the river. They were hailed by our "boys" when passing Parker, and accepted an invitation to come ashore, and finally consented to stay all night. They were well cared for here, and left yesterday morning, expecting to reach Pittsburgh about Saturday. From the appearance of their "regalia," consisting of tents, camp implements and different indications of refreshments, the probabilities are that the party are having a good time. They made many friends among our boys, and express the greatest appreciation of the attentions shown them. It cannot be disputed that the boys treated them well and often. It is also true that they are a set of well behaved jolly fellows, and they appear to be making what they call a pleasure trip rather more of a success than could be expected this hot weather. D.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

But One Convention to be Held and August 19th the Date.

The Democratic County Committee met at the rooms of the Tilden Club on Smithfield street on Saturday. Hon. Samuel F. Patterson presided. The attendance was fair. The object was to determine whether one or two Conventions shall be held to make the nominations for county officers.

On motion of Mr. W. P. Beadell the rules of the House of Representatives were adopted for the government of the Committee.

Capt. Thomas Fagan was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms.

Captain I. N. McMunn of the Twelfth ward, moved that the County Convention, which at a previous meeting had been set for August 19, be postponed until September 6. After some discussion the motion was laid over for future action.

Captain McMunn now moved that two conventions be held, one to nominate candidates for Judges, the other to nominate candidates for Prothonotary, Jury Commissioner and Coroner.

Mr. James Moran argued against two conventions.

Dr. W. J. Langfitt said it would be an innovation to hold only one convention.

Some further discussion was had, after which a vote was taken as to whether one or two conventions should be held. The result was as follows:

For one convention.....30
For two conventions.....19

Here a point of order was raised that there was not a majority of the committeemen present, and that any action taken would be illegal.

Mr. J. C. Barr replied to the point that in the warm weather it will be frequently impossible to get a majority of the committeemen together, and all action would thus be clogged.

The point was tabled and the Chairman decided it the sense of the Committee that only one convention shall be held.

Dr. E. W. Swentzell made a motion to fix September 2d as the date of the convention, and after some discussion the motion was voted down. The primaries will therefore be held on Saturday, August 16th, and the convention on Tuesday, August 19th, the dates previously fixed.

NOTHING removes an Incipient Cold more quickly and pleasantly than a reliable cathartic medicine, such as that old and tried remedy, Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills, used by thousands of families throughout the land. Price only 25 cents.

Dr. O'Keefe's May Apple Pills,
for Torpid Liver, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhœa, Indigestion, Constipation, Piles, Pain in Right side under Shoulder Blade, Jaundice. 25 cents; at Druggists.
jy1:5td&4tW

A NEW ferryboat at San Francisco is 424 feet long and 116 wide, has four rudders at each end, and eight boilers, and will carry 24 railroad cars at a time.

Dr. O'Keefe's Sulphur Pills,
for all Skin Eruptions—25 cents at Druggists. jy1:5td&4tW

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

SAMUEL BRAYSHAW mysteriously disappeared from Johnstown the other day.

DANIEL O'DAY, one of the Standard men, yesterday entered in recognizance at Clarion in $5,000, with Isaac Neely, John V. Ritts and Peter Dower as bondsmen.

ANOTHER convention of oil producers and tankers has been called, for the purpose of completing the business inaugurated at Olean on July 29th. The convention will be at Bradford to-morrow.

MRS. DAVID MCCOY of Templeton station, on the A. V. R. R., was assaulted by a negro named Paul the other day. The lady fought off the brutal assailant, who has since been arrested and is now imprisoned in the Kittanning jail.

THE Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold the State Fair for 1879, from September 8 to 29 in the Permanent Exhibition Building, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Premiums for live stock will be offered to the amount of nine thousand dollars, but no purses will be awarded for trials.

TRAINS are again running over the Butler & Karns City narrow gauge railroad. Of the twenty-seven miles of the little road eighteen were either broken up or badly injured by the flood. The work of repairing was accomplished in four days with 130 men all told. The management displayed a good deal of enterprise.

THE little town of Beaver is excited over the family troubles of M. C. Martin, a young attorney. His wife, a daughter of Rev. N. G. Taylor of Phillipsburg, left him some time ago, and brought suit to recover her children. The Court decided in her favor. Sympathy runs on both sides, and the case has occasioned a vast deal of talk, uncomplimentary to both parties.

ON Saturday morning, the wife of George W. Newton, a sewing machine agent, was burned to death at Altoona by an explosion of coal oil. It is the same old story. She was in the act of kindling a fire in the kitchen stove, by pouring oil from a gallon can when the explosion took place. She was terribly burned. Several articles of furniture were badly damaged by the accident. The remains of the unfortunate woman were taken to the residence of her parents at New Castle. The husband was absent at the time of her death.

EXAMINER YOUNG is a good deal surprised at the loose management of the Butler bank. Mr. Callum has been appointed receiver. Following is the correct list of stockholders with the amount of their stock set opposite their names: Charles McCandless, $22,500; Alex. Mitchell, $3,500; Allen Wilson's name, $2,500. W. G. Stoughton's name, $2,500; Thos. Stehley, $2,500; Lewis Stein, $1,000; Louis Stein, Jr.; $500; Charles Duffy, $1,000; W. H. H. Riddle, $1,500; John Grohman, $1,000; John Greer, Esq., of Wampum, $1,000; Mrs. G. W. Reed, $500; James Campbell, $6,000; W. D. McCandless, $4,000. Total, $50,000.

THE storm of last week up the Yough did considerable damage to coal and coke properities on the Mt. Pleasant Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. A number of the miners were forced to flee from the pits and homes. Jacob's Creek in Westmoreland county rose six feet in one hour, and the waters spread over all the adjoining bottom lands. The like of it was never before seen in that section. Boyle & Hazlett's tenement houses, one mile below Mt. Pleasant, were flooded four feet. Driftwood was piled up near the mouth of the lower slope. All the bridges and sidings of the railroad company in that locality were torn up.

EX-SENATOR MILLER APPOINTED

New Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

General A. H. Coffroth of Somerset, the President of the late Democratic State Convention, arrived at the Monongahela House last night, where he was met by Mr. D. O. Barr, the nominee for State Treasurer, and after a short consultation, ex-Senator George W. Miller of Washington county, was selected as the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee for the ensuing year.

General Coffroth, in making his decision, said that in looking over the entire ground he could not find any one more suited for the position in the present canvass. He belongs to no faction or clique, and no one knows who he favors for President.

Mr. Miller, the new Chairman, is thoroughly acquainted with the politics of the State, is a great organizer and will do more efficient service than a more noisy one who places reliance on mere display. He has represented Washington county in both branches of the Legislature, serving in the House with Henry D. Foster in 1856 and 1857, and in the State Senate with Speaker Randall, Buckalew, Turney and other leaders of the party. He was not in the Senate during any of Senator Wallace's time there. The Chairman will establish his headquarters at Pittsburgh, and has already called the committee to meet him here on the 7th of this month. The appointment, which has been foreshadowed for some days, has given general satisfaction among the people. Mr. Miller arrived on a late train from his home in Washington and was received at the Monongahela house by a number of his friends.

Dennis Kearney and the California Canvass.

[California letter to Washington Post.]

Kearney is now canvassing the interior towns in favor of his ticket. The power of this singular man is waning, the trouble he had in getting men to accept his nominations having sent the impression broadcast that he was losing. The issues upon which he organized his party are purely ministerial and not fundamental. A change of the policy of the Government on the Chinese question would leave nothing about which to rally his clans but abuse of rich men and other phases of incipient communism. It is said by shrewd managers here that Kearney knows that his party is disintegrating, and that he is stumping the State to keep them together so as to aid Perkins. Kearney was originally a Republican, and is yet, on questions of national import, while his party are chiefly Democrats. Dennis is a rough Irishman, almost as ugly as Dick Deadeye, but he is a shrewd manager of men and has far more ability than he generally gets credit for. He is a perfert tyrant in his party, but no one can be a leader of a communistic element who is not a tyrant. Personally a coward, he braves all opposition and bullies it down. When attacked by a gentleman in one of the lower countries for abusing him upon the stump, he fled with the irate gentleman at his heels. Yet, when arrested for disturbing the peace, while first organizing his party, and told that he would be imprisoned every time he did so; he replied that they might go on with their imprisonment; he would go on with his work. He is to-day the most conspicuous man on the Pacific Coast—conspicuous because he is bizarre and unique. No city but this Paris of the Western world could produce such a specimen.

Dr. O'Keefe's Camphor Pills,
for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Colic, Nausea, Vomiting and sudden diarrhœa, from drinking cold water, sudden changes of weather, eating ice cream, &c., 25 cents at Druggists. jy1:5t&4tW

THE Pall Mall *Gazette* says of Mr. Stoughton's account of the Russian Nihilists: "It was a favorable account of Russian despotism, as was to be expected from a diplomatist employed in Russia. Possibly, however, the natural admiration which most Americans have for autocracy in foreign countries had its influence in the rose-colored picture he presented of the general condition of Russia."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE GREAT VEGETABLE
PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the **Extract.** Our **Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. **Pond's Extract Ointment** (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our **Nasal Syringes** (25 cents) **and Inhalers** (50 cents) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the **Extract** promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, &c. Our **"Catarrh Cure,"** specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the **Extract;** our **Nasal Syringe** is invaluable for use in Catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains & Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our **Ointment** in connection with the **Extract;** it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our **Ointment** will aid in healing and prevent scars.

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Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. When the **Extract** is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. **Pond's Extract Medicated Paper** for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our **Ointment** is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast & Sore Nipples. The **Extract** is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our **Ointment** is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words **"Pond's Extract"** blown in the glass, and our trade-mark on surrounding wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having **Pond's Extract.** Take no other preparation. IT IS NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c, $1 00 and $1	75
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	50
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler	50
Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	15

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

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Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

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All the best Traps in use, and Rough Glass and Feather Balls, at prices that defy competition.
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TENTS, HAMMOCKS.
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A splendid assortment of Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Snoods, Bait, Selnes, Nets and other fine Tackle.
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ALL THE LATE STYLES of Breech Loading Double and Single Breech Loading Shot Guns Winchester, Remington, Stern's, Wesson, and the French Flobert Rifles. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Shells, Cartridges, and Smith and Wesson, Colt and other makes of Revolvers, from $1 to $25 each. Price Lists sent free. Call at the old stand. J. H. JOHNSTON,
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N. B.—Guns and Revolvers repaired. Guns and Tents for hire. We aim to keep everything in the sporting line, and will sell at bottom prices. my12:ADS.W

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Skillfully Treated for a Radical Cure with the most approved mechanical appliances, at
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Second Floor, McClintock Building.
A large assortment of Shoulder Braces, Abdominal and Pile Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets, Belts, Suspensories, &c., constantly in stock at the lowest prices. Private apartments with experienced assistants in charge. Examination free. Send for rules for measurement, prices, &c. Remember name and number, avoiding inexperienced catch-penny humbugs. Open Daily, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sunday, from 2 to 6 P. M. jy7:eMW-WH-AD-R

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The Finest and Cheapest Dress Shirt Made in the World.
This wonderful invention gives a bosom handsome shape and latest style, and is so placed upon the Shirt that it can be worn for a week without a bruise or wrinkle. Made from 2100 Linen, Wamsutta Muslin, and bosom lined with heavy Butcher Linen. Every bosom guaranteed to outwear the Shirt.
75c will buy Ballou's French Yoke Shirt, linen bosom.
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Ribbons, Ties, Ruchings, Edgings, Laces and Notions at prices to suit the times.
J. D. CARLISLE,
Agent for Abdominal Corsets and Demorest's Patterns,
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Nothing short of unmistakable benefits conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrotula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It forces up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere.
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Of all kinds of Spring and Summer
BOOTS AND SHOES,
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A Full Line of Summer
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
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Infants' Newport Kid Button	2 to 5		50c
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Misses' Peb. Goat Slippers	11 to 2		75c
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Ladies' Lasting Slippers	2 to 8		50c
" Kid Slippers	2 to 7		75c
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" " Tie Walking Shoes			1 00
" Peb. Goat Ties			1 00
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" Lasting Lace and Cong. Gaiters			1 00
" Peb. Goat Button Shoes			1 50
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" French Kid Button Shoes			3 25
" Peb. Goat Side Lace			1 50
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" Fine Calf and Mor. Low Shoes		$2 &	2 50
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The Cheapest and Best and Most Popular Rang in the Market. Also Manufacturers of the
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Elegant Buildings, Twenty-Three Teachers, Seven Distinct Schools.
Ten Teachers in the Conservatory of Music connected with the College. **Charges less than any school in the United States affording equal advantages and accommodations.** Twenty-fifth year opens September 3d. Send to Rev. B. C. FREESING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue.
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AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE,
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The Drawing will be supervised by men of undoubted character and standing, and ticket-holders, agents and clubs are respectfully requested to send on representatives with proper credentials to examine into the Drawing.
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GRAND AND UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE NEW FEATURES.
Every ticket-holder can be his own supervisor, call out his number and see it placed in the wheel.
The Management call attention to the grand opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2, any of
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1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
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100 Prizes,	100 each	10,000
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600 Prizes,	20 each	12,000
1,000 Prizes,	10 each	10,000
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9 Prizes,	$300 each	$2,700
9 Prizes,	200 each	1,800
9 Prizes,	100 each	900
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Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
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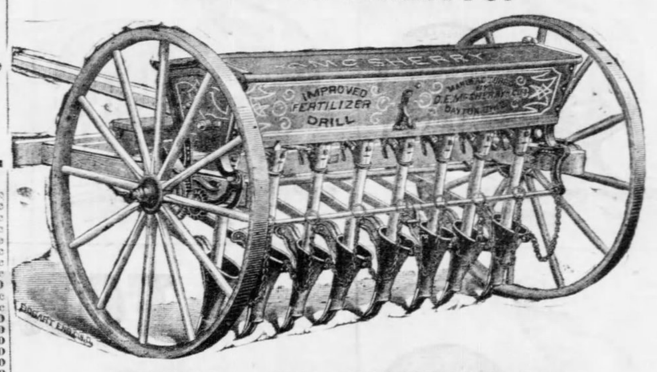

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Years of constant service have proven this to be the Best Seeding Machine in the world. It can always be depended on when good work is expected. It is perfect in construction and finish, every detail being carefully looked after. It has a FORCE FEED that has never been surpassed for regularity and evenness. It is very easily regulated and managed. Its regulation of quantities is certain and accurate. It has all late improvements, and possesses every requisite of a perfec. Grain Drill.
THE FERTILIZER DRILLS work equally as well and satisfactorily as the Plain Drills. They distribute Fertilizers evenly and are light draft.
The McSherry Drills are recognized everywhere, the world over, as Strictly First-Class. They received highest honors at the World's Fair—Centennial—at Philadelphia.
We have also for sale a Patent Broad-Cast Grain Drill Tooth or Hoot, which can be attached to any Drill in the market. By this new device in Drill Boots, the grain, after passing through the Boot, does not lie in a close compact heap, but is spread or scattered over a space of three inches, giving the grain room to sprout and grow.
For Circulars, &c., address
SCOBIE, HARRISON & PARKER,
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Dealers in Farm Implements, Seeds and Fertilizers.
SPECIALTIES { Buffalo Bone Super Phosphate.
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au2:2t W

POLITICAL.

FOR CORONER.
J. G. ROLSHOUSE,
OF MCCANDLESS TOWNSHIP.
Subject to decision of Democratic County Convention. my20:d&W to

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
N. R. WHISTON,
THIRD WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. jy19:tc

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.
no23:eod&Wno30-1y

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience o over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

DR. WHITTIER, 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all private diseases, SPERMATORRHŒA, or SEMINAL WEAKNESS and IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL VIGOR, caused by abuses or indiscretion, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF THE MIND AND BODY, &c.; also, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, PRIVATE COMPLAINTS and SYPHILIS (all forms), are perfectly cured, and blood poisons eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate, as diploma at office shows. A life-time experience and his purest medicines cure thousands of cases after others fail. Consultation and correspondence private and free; pamphlet for stamp; call or write.
Office Hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 only.
MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, illustrated—a book for private, careful reading. Price 25 cents.

UPON THE WILL OF ROBERT JOHNSTON, Sr., deceased, late of Upper St. Clair township. Letters testamentary have been issued to me as executor, to whom all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present them without delay, and to whom all debts due the estate must be paid. ROBERT JOHNSTON, Executor,
je21:6tW Upper St. Clair P. O.

ESTATE OF COL. ALEX'R Carnahan, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of Colonel Alexander Carnahan, late of Union township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned executors named in said will. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and all having claims will present them, without delay, to the undersigned.
GEORGE S. CARNAHAN,
Union township, Allegheny county.
DAVID T. CARNAHAN,
Oil City, Pa.
R. B. CARNAHAN,
160 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Executors.
July 15, 1879. jy15:1td jy19:6tW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Association styled the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg that application will be made in three months hereafter for letters patent incorporating said Association. The name and style shall be "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg;" the location shall be at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pa. The specific object of the Association corporate is to transact banking business. The capital stock shall be fifty thousand dollars, this notice given and application to be made under Act of Assembly of May 13, 1876.
THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF SHARPSBURG.
JULY 19, 1879. jy19:3mW

L. S. L.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS H, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1879—111th Monthly Drawing.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $850,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:
CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
3 Prizes of	$2,500	7,500
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

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GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

Democratic State Central Committee in Cleveland.

An Aggressive and Warm Campaign to be Opened August 25.

(Cincinnati Enquirer Special.)

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 30.—The State Central Committee was called at eight o'clock this morning in the new Court House, but it was fully nine o'clock before the business of the conference was fully under way. At that hour Hon. John G. Thompson called the meeting to order and announced that as the districts were called, any representative present might feel themselves entitled to speak.

T. H. Hartshorn said the campaign in Cincinnati was not fully begun, although a hard and close fight was anticipated. The organization was not completed, but would be shortly.

J. Frank McKinney spoke as follows:

"I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, and the gentlemen present, that the Fifth district will do its duty. They have been educated there to organize, and it has been already said the effective work for the campaign is the organization by school districts throughout the county and township committees. The great trouble in Cleveland and Cincinnati, and all the large cities, is the want of this organization. I presume the Chairman of this Committee, who has been the working Chairman for so long, is aware that these cities rely upon a meeting and get up their organization a few days before the election, while with all due deference to the experience of these men in the cities, they are the men themselves that are deceived and permit fraudulent votes to be run in upon them, because they don't know every voter in the precinct, and they have not got their men so organized as to know every man that ought to vote and every man that ought not to vote, and until that is accomplished, until you have men standing at the polls that know every man, you are going to be swindled, and the ballot box will be polluted with fraud. I ask, then, as has been suggested by every one that has spoken, that there be a thorough organization, as it were, an invoice of all the proper votes of the State, and have your men at the polls on the day of the election to determine in an instant whether or not the man is entitled to vote, and be prepared to challenge and investigate the matter; but as to the Fifth District I can assure you it will do more than its duty to secure a majority that will dismay our Republican friends next fall."

Congressman Hill of the Sixth District, promised seventy-five per cent. of the Nationals for Ewing and Rice. The Republicans were working hard, and had gone so far as to find out the nationality and religion of every voter in the District with a view to influence them. He thought Pendleton should confine his work to Hamilton county, and Thurman and other big guns, to their district. Yet some districts had too many big guns for the good of the party.

Lecky Harper and John C. Fisher asserted that John Sherman and Foster were already using money in their district.

John Hall said Summit County Nationals would go for Ewing with a whoop.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

After more speechifying, the Central Committee went into Executive session; reporters were excluded, and the members made a solemn promise to reveal not a word of the proceedings. The first business was the consideration of the proper time for opening the campaign, and August 25th was decided upon, although it was left to the Committee as to when and by whom it should be inaugurated. The question of the disposition of the funds occasioned some discussion, demands for larger amounts being made by the Committeemen of those districts having the largest majorities to contend against. It was decided to make an aggressive and vigorous campaign, with Ewing, Pendleton, Thurman and Warner to wrestle with the finances, and Ward, Steedman, Hill, Bell and others to take up the lesser issues. It was recommended that Foster's calico war record be made a special subject of attack.

Very little other business was transacted, the important part of the program being left until the next meeting, which will convene at Cincinnati at the call of the President.

The prominent issues of the canvass will be the remonetization of silver, free elections and Hayes' usurpation of power.

Several of the committee complained seriously of the lack of means among the Democrats, and the corresponding plethora among the Republicans. It was generally believed that the Republicans would make this one of the most personal campaigns that had ever been fought in the State, and that they would spare neither money nor abuse to this cause. It is significant in connection with the Presidential election.

NEW YORK.

Governor Robinson Interviewed on State Politics.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S VIEWS ON STATE ISSUES.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The *Herald* to-day publishes an interview with Governor Robinson by a correspondent at Elmira.

The Governor says he will not seek the nomination, and at the same time would not refuse it. He declined to speak on National affairs.

Regarding the reported intention of Tammany to bolt the nomination if it could not control the Democratic Convention, the Governor said he had great respect for bolters generally, as the action implied a strong will. He added, as to the local Democratic politics of New York city, they are in a hopeless muddle and likely to remain so. The reason is the great strength of the party in the city, comprising five-sevenths of all the voters. This is so strong that it splits into factions, and contests turn upon the possession of the fleshpots by one faction or another. Now if Kelly should feel honest dissatisfation with the possible nominee for Governor, springing from this cause, and should choose to stand aside and await the action of the convention and then should bolt, if it was unsatisfactory, I, for one, should have no cause to find fault with him."

John Kelly, in an interview published to-day, says Tammany Hall will not support Robinson for renomination or for re-election. Not under any circumstances will he receive our support. Kelly also criticised Governor Tilden sharply and says he had resorted to unusual ways and means to get control of the State Convention, but that the probabilities are that Tammany will control the Convention.

HARRISBURG.

Circular of Auditor Schell Relative to Registration of Corporations.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 31.—In response to numerous inquiries, Auditor General Schell will to-morrow issue a circular relative to registration of corporations under general revenue laws. He says all incorporated companies and institutions organized under the laws of the Commonwealth or doing business in the State, including banks, National and State, and banking, bridge, canal, cemetery, coal, gas, iron, improvement, insurance, manufacturing, market, navigation, oil plank road, railroad, tale graph, transportation, turnpike roads and water companies, building and loan associations and saving institutions and all other incorporate companies and institutions (excepting churches) and all limited partnerships are required to register without regard to the nature of business or taxibility.

The Auditor General says he is aware the requirement is sweeping, but the law having made it incumbent on the Department to ascertain and determine what corporations are taxable, there is no way to attain the object except by registry at the Department. The new registration of corporations and limited partnerships is required without regard to former registration. The registry must be filed on or before September 7, 1879, to relieve corporations, etc., from the penalty of $500 imposed by the new law. This penalty will be rigidly enforced on those failing to comply with the requirements of the law. Companies and partnerships claiming exemption from taxation should accompany the registry with a sworn statement showing the nature of their business, and the grounds for exemption. The registry will be carefully examined after September 7, and corporations, etc., not liable to taxation will be notified.

A REMARKABLE MAN.

Wonderful Engineering Achievements of Eads, the Jetty Man.

(Edmond Hudson in Boston Herald.)

One of the remarkable men of his time has just experienced a stroke of fortune such as is not uncommon with him. The tides at the mouth of the Mississippi have done the bidding of Capt. Eads and brought him solvency and success. The great work of creating a 30-foot channel at the mouth of the river has been accomplished, and the amount of money for which Capt. Eads agreed to do the work has been found sufficient, so that the backers of Captain Eads and the Government are both satisfied. Eads made his name as the builder of the St. Louis bridge, one of the greatest works of the century. That undertaking, although a perfect triumph of engineering skill, brought financial disaster to the company which supplied the funds. It was too great a work for a private corporation. It is said that Eads, while watching its erection saw so many novel opportunities for the exercise of ingenuity and skill that he took out no less than 200 patents on devices which were suggested to him. The bridge was hardly completed before Eads brought forward his plan for opening the mouth of the Mississippi. From the first he had the strenuous opposition of the engineers of the army. The most eminent engineers were detailed to report on this scheme, and they reported against it. Eads pressed his plan and a commission was sent by the Government to examine the jetties at the mouth of the Danube. The report was not unfavorable. Eads secured the political influence of the whole Mississippi valley, and carried the necessary legislation through Congress. An appropriation of four or five millions was required, and Congress appropriated it, to be paid in instalments. Eads went to work and got along slowly at first. He had great obstacles to overcome, and it was found that the amount of money needed to carry on the work exceeded the amount of the instalments.

Two years in succession Captain Eads was obliged to come here and ask favors of Congress and the Executive. The engineers and many others continued to doubt the ultimate success of his idea. The Cincinnati *Commercial* opposed it constantly, and denounced it as a humbug. Unforeseen obstacles arose to delay the work. It was found that the water confined between the jetties did not scour the channel out evenly. Large lumps of mud were left which required artificial means for their removal. Captain Eads was obliged to go to Pittsburgh and spend nearly $200,000 for a dredging vessel of entirely novel design. He began with a channel in the pass, in some places only eight feet deep, and the currents at first scoured it out slowly. But after he reached a depth of twenty-two feet, he began to see success before him. The deeper the channel became the more rapidly it deepened. The other day he obtained a depth of thirty feet, which was all that he had ever agreed to secure. His success was complete, and the engineers were nowhere. Eads is a smallish and rather fragile looking man. A peculiar pallor of his skin and a very quiet manner make him seem even smaller than he is. But he has a very thoughtful and determined face. He looks like a man who has the utmost confidence in himself and who knows how to wait. The personal influence he has exercised here by virtue of his connection with the jetties has been enormous. When he wanted favors from Congress and the President he took rooms at the Riggs House and became "a society man." With his carriage he drove about town every night, attending all the receptions and entertainments. No man was more frequently seen at the White House in the winter evenings. He understood the arts of society and early ingratiated himself with Mrs. Hayes. He did the agreeable to all the members' wives and could give elderly lobbyists lessons in the science of "getting votes." It was he who was mainly instrumental in inducing the President to abandon the idea of vetoing the River and Harbor Appropriation bill last March. Sherman had talked Mr. Hayes into the idea and the veto message was written and lay in the President's room at the Capital in the last hours of the session. Eads rallied a tremendous pressure from Senators and members and carried his point.

Now that his jetties have won the day, he is turning his attention to a ship railway across the Isthmus of Panama. This is an idea which is less likely to succeed, but it would not be surprising to see Eads raise a few millions of dollars and try it. He will always have some big scheme on hand. Like many other inventors and leading men he does not enrich himself by his ideas. Of course there was no money for him in the St. Louis bridge beyond his salary as an engineer, and he will not make much more out of the jetties.

A Hit at Hayes From Harrisburg.

(New York Sun.)

The Pennsylvania Ring Republican Convention resolved, among other things,

"That we earnestly sympathize with our Southern Republican brethren who are now passing under the harrow of political persecution. We bid them be of good cheer. Fraud and force cannot always triumph, even in the region where fraud and force find a congenial home."

This language applies explicitly to Hayes and his abandonment of the Southern Republicans. It was Charley Foster and Stanley Matthews who made the bargain, and Mr. Blaine denounced the betrayal of Packard and Chamberlain, and the withdrawal of the troops, in about the same language employed by Messrs. Kemble and Quay in their platform. "If Hayes was elected," said Blaine, "Packard was elected." We are pleased to find that the stalwarts have not forgotten their slogan, "Force and fraud cannot always triumph." Hayes abused and betrayed the Southern Republicans who stole his office for him, and solemnly agreed to hand the disputed States over to the Democrats; but the carpet-bagger had his revenge in pointing to the rotten title, and decent Northern Republicans will take their revenge at the polls.

No Good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See other column. 29

WASHINGTON.

Another Ripple Among Military Men--A "Rebel" Lieutenant.

How Republicans View Gorham's Change of Political Base.

Senator Hill Explodes a Falsehood of the Republican Press.

ANOTHER ARMY QUARREL.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Another quarrel between two prominent army officers, after the style of the Stanley-Hazen affair, is threatened. This time the principals are Gens. Hancock and Hunt. The trouble comes from a letter written by Gen. Hancock to Senator Burnside, a member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, criticising Gen. Hunt's conduct as the chief of the artillery at the battle of Gettysburg. In reply Gen. Hunt says that he had command of the artillery in the said battle to the left of Hancock's corps, and that his plan of receiving an assault from the Confederate forces was crippled almost to a failure by the conduct of Gen. Hancock. He (Hunt) had given instructions to his two immediate lieutenants, Messrs. Hazard and McGilvray, how to meet the anticipated attack. McGilvray obeyed his orders and was successful, while Hazard failed to comply, keeping his guns silent during the whole affray, this at the command of Gen. Hancock. Gen. Hunt is now Colonel of the Fifth artillery. A court of inquiry is expected to be the result.

SOURED REPUBLICANS.

Republicans here are thoroughly disgusted with George C. Gorham's political change of base. They are now unkind enough to say that George is only soured because he did not succeed in getting a good, fat office after he was superseded in the Secretaryship of the Senate. He imagined that his labors on the Republican Committee last year made him so solid with the party that he could get any office he asked for. The Republican organ here says sorrowfully: "Well, he makes his own bed, and no one has a right to object to his occupying it. The change has been made with such precipitancy that he has had scarcely time to lay aside his Republican costume or forget his familiar Republican phrases. Verily, this is a changing world."

SENATOR HILL,

who is here on his way to Georgia, effectually disposes of the story which has gleefully been going the rounds of the Radical press about an independent bolt which he and Mr. Stephens proposed to lead in opposition to the Democratic party. The Senator said he had not met Mr. Stephens since adjournment, and he added that, in the face of the present contest for liberty, free elections and constitutional methods the Democracy of Georgia cannot and will not allow themselves to be divided. The Senator has been spending most of his time North since Congress adjourned, and after having talked with public men in New York and elsewhere, he is convinced that great good was accomplished by the extra session, and that the contest then began will end in victory for the Democracy. Speaking of John Sherman's Maine speech, Senator Hill said he got out of patience reading it. "He said," continued Mr. Hill, "that the war was fought against State rights. He knows that was not true, or he ought to know it. The Republican leaders confound secession with State rights, and many of them do it knowingly to deceive the people. The war was fought to put down secession, and it was put down forever. It was not fought to destroy the rights of States, for that would destroy the Government, too. But I am glad that Sherman has stated it in that way. The New England people are as tenacious as any of us for the rights of their States, and will not, in my opinion, consent to yield those rights to the general Government."

AFTER THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Judge Settle, who came here a few days ago to get control of the Federal patronage in his section with a view of advancing his own interests in the direction of the Vice Presidency, has not succeeded according to his expectations. John Sherman is working for No. 1 without the slightest reference to Settle's aspirations. He has converted Congressman Martin of North Carolina, to the Sherman boom, so they say, by the very simple act of turning out an Internal Revenue Collector who was a Grant man and putting in his place a man recommended by Congressman Martin, who is now confident that the Republican party in the Tar-Heel State is altogether for Sherman. If the Secretary continues to exercise proper discretion in the distribution of patronage he will not be forgotten. The officeholders know how to boom.

THE NEW SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

A question of the loyalty of young Finley of South Carolina, recently designated for a second lieutenancy in the army, having been raised, Mr. Lamar called at the Executive Mansion to assure Mr. Hayes that no objection to the young man could be successfully made on that groued.

Our army, as at present constituted by law, comprises twenty-five regiments of infantry, each composed of ten companies. Each company has a captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenant. There are therefore two hundred and fifty of each grade of these company officers in the infantry service. When the last class was graduated from West Point there were eighty-two vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant. The graduated class supplied but fifty-seven. Hence, to furnish the army with the legal and desirable number of officers of that grade, twenty-five have been nominated from civil life. This course is the usual one whenever the Military Academy fails, as it did this year, to graduate a class sufficiently large to fill vacancies. The official army register for January, 1878, shows that in 1877 seventy-six vacancies were made by death, resignation, retirement and dismissal. The figures for last year are not at hand, but would probably show about the same results.

The following is the text of the recent order issued by the Secretary of War in relation to the examination of applicants for appointment as Second Lieutenants in the army:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 29, 1878.

Ordered: That boards for the examination of civilian applicants for appointments in the army shall hereafter among other things inquire and report upon the following questions concerning each applicant:

1. Is he of good moral character?
2. Is he addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage?
3. Is he attached to the union of States, and in all respects loyal to the Government of the United States.

G. W. MCCRARY,
Secretary of War.

FORTY ANXIOUS PATRIOTS TO FILL FOUR VACANT POSITIONS.

The Naval board of Examiners appointed to examine candidates for the position of Assistant Paymaster in the Navy has been adjourned by order of the Secretary of the Navy. There are only four vacancies to be filled, but the number of applicants present for examination was more than forty. About twenty-five of these passed, and the Secretary of the Navy has before him their applications. In making the selections it is understood that the Secretary will take into account the practical business experience and training of the applicants as well as their intellectual fitness. It is understood that the Secretary will be governed to some extent by another consideration. A large majority of the appointments of assistant paymasters in the navy since the war have been from the Eastern and Middle States, and it is proposed to divide the appointments for the present vacancies, as far as practicable, among the candidates from States that have not been heretofore thus recognized.

THE COLUMBUS CONFEDERATE CEMETERY.

In regard to the statement extensively circulated that Secretary McCrary recommended the sale of the cemetery at Columbus, Ohio, where the Confederates who died in the Columbus prison during the war are buried, the facts are that the Quartermaster General recommended the sale of the property to the Secretary of War. His recommendation to the Senate is as the law requires, but without indorsement. The heads of staff bureaus make such suggestions as they see proper to Congress, and it is the duty of the Secretary of War to forward them, without change, in order that Congress may take such action as seems proper. In the case of the Confederate cemetery suggestions of the Quartermaster were disapproved and the ground was purchased by the United States.

UNPROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Ex-Minister Stoughton, in an interview published to-day, says that it cost him double his salary to live in St. Petersburg, and it costs American Ministers as much to live in Paris and London. At Berlin the Minister could live easily within his salary, because at the Prussian capital there were no entertainments; but it was different at the capitals mentioned. He says that the actual work required of the American Minister at St. Petersburg would not occupy one week in a year.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Lieutenant-Commander Garringe has been granted leave of absence and permitted by the Navy Department to enter into a contract for bringing to this country the obelisk given to the city of New York by the Khedive of Egypt. He will charter a vessel of 2,500 tons, which will be commanded by Lieutenant Seaton Schroeder, who has also obtained six months leave of absence.

Secretary Thompson stated to-day that he would not fill the vacancies in the office of Navy Paymasters until September next, after his visit to the West.

An ex-Republican Congressman out of a job will take almost anything in the shape of an office. The last illustration of this is the appointment of ex-Congressman John O. Tufts as Indian Agent in the Indian Territory.

A gentleman from Mississippi says that Jefferson Davis will make a mint of money out of his book, which is to be published this fall by the Appletons. The general expectation is that it will have a tremendous sale, and bring the author a handsome income.

THE OLD WORLD.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CHOLERA IN THE ENGLISH ARMY.

Later details have been received from Calcutta respecting the fearful mortality among the British troops from cholera. The disease broke out in its most virulent form, and raged without intermission for several days, and the medical staff found itself quite inadequate to cope with it. In some instances its progress was so rapid that the soldiers died before the surgeons could reach them. Men and officers were alike attacked, and alike perished, although some of the officers recovered, while no private soldier who was taken with the disease in its form, survived. This was attributed to the greater hardships endured by the privates during the campaign, which had so enfeebled their constitutions as to make them fall easy victims to the pestilence. Notwithstanding the distress and panic caused by the plague, good order and discipline were preserved to a remarkable extent.

The full official mortality returns of the whole campaign have not yet been received, but the approximate returns gives the following figures: Lives lost during the advance in action, 98; drowned and killed by other actions, 41; died of wounds and disease before the return march began, 80; died of cholera and other diseases during the return march, 420; total, 639.

FRANCE.

THE CROWN JEWELS.

PARIS, August 2.—The Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has submitted to the Chamber a resolution providing for the sale of the crown jewels and for the payment of the money thus received into the public treasury.

When the Empress Eugenie fled from Paris at the beginning of the revolution in 1870, she took with her a very large quantity of precious jewels, some of which had been presented to her by the Emperor, by foreign sovereigns, and by the municipalities of Paris and of other large cities in France. These she regarded as her personal property, not coming within the category of crown jewels. The latter were left behind, most of them being deposited in the Bank of France, where they have since remained undisturbed. Their value is very great. They embrace articles which have been handed down from generation to generation by successive rulers of the country to their descendants, and many of these possess uncommon historical interest and value, as well as great intrinsic worth.

THIERS' MONUMENT UNVEILED.

AN IMMENSE CROWD PRESENT—SEVERAL SPEECHES DELIVERED.

NANCY, August 3.—An immense crowd was present to-day at the unveiling of the statue of ex-President Thiers. De Marcere, Minister of the Interior, declared in a speech that the Government was resolved to remain true to the noble ideas of Thiers, namely, a conservative republic, guarding the national traditions and just influence of France in Europe and in the whole world.

Jules Simon dwelt upon the firmness of Thiers in resisting even his own party when his liberal conservative convictions were touched. Simon concluded by saying: "France is saved. She possesses forever a Republican Government and liberty to think, teach and write. She has issued from a combat. It is necessary for her either to vanquish her enemies or to reassure them the definitive form of the revolution of 1870 is a conservative, liberal republic such as M. Thiers created."

Martel, President of the Senate, also spoke. The speech of Simon was interesting as justifying his resistance to Jules Ferry's educational policy by pointing to the example of Thiers. Simon has been accused by Gambettists of intending to make a bid for the Premiership at the Nancy demonstration.

Dividing an Angle.

(Rome Letter to Philadelphia Telegraph.)

A learned mathematician and advocate of Rome, Pietro Mancini, claims that he has made the solution of a problem for which the Academy of Sciences of France has offered a premium. This problem is to divide an apple into three equal parts. Signor Mancini's solution has been examined by some of the best Roman mathematicians, and they say it is just and exact. I know this gentleman; he is a most industrious scholar, poor and almost obscure, but a perfect representative of the ideal student; a man lost to all ideas of ambition, the world, society, everything but his beloved study of mathematics. He and his brother-in-law, with his wife and children, live together in what you or I would consider poverty; but it is with them Rufus Choate's "poor living and high thoughts."

A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

Tragic Result of a Supposed Elopement.

Mrs. Louisa Irwin Horribly Cut and John B. Wise Instantly Killed.

Tho Woman Probably Fatally Wounded—An Officer Supposed to Have Killed Wise—His Arrest.

A terrible tragedy occurred about eleven P. M. Thursday, July 31, at 805 Penn avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, in the Twelfth ward. The victims were John D. Wise, who was shot through the mouth and instantly killed, and Louisa Irwin, whose throat was cut, and who also received very ugly cuts about the mouth and severe bruises about other parts of the body. The indications are that the woman's wounds will prove fatal. Officer McKenna is supposed to have fired the shot which killed Wise, and is now under arrest. The woman has a husband living in Altoona, Pa. Wise is a machinist who came to this city with Mrs. Irwin, and it is believed the two eloped from Altoona.

THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE HERE.

Mrs. Irwin and Weise first appeared in this city on July 1st. They appeared at the Bavarian Hotel, kept by Archy Dumond, on Liberty street, opposite the Union depot, and asked for two rooms. The woman claimed that Weise was her brother-in-law. Adjoining rooms, which were in communication, were given them. Their conduct soon convinced the proprietor of the hotel that they were criminally intimate. They frequently indulged in beer drinking and on every occasion the woman proved herself the better man of the two so far as the accomplishment of swilling down beer was concerned. On July 8th they left the hotel and took up their residence at No. 805 Penn avenue, where the women set up the millinery business. The place was furnished by Weise's money. Weise was well dressed and appeared to have plenty of money. He paid all his bills promptly and regularly.

WEISE'S JEALOUSY.

All ran smoothly apparently at the new home of the illicit lovers until Thursday, when Weise accused Mrs. Irwin of infidelity to him. He had all the while been keeping a strict watch upon her and persuaded himself that she was manifesting a fondness for the company of gentlemen in this city. He accused her of her infidelity, and a quarrel ensued. She bade him to leave the house, but he refused to do so, whereupon she carried his trunk out to the street. He still refused to go. One of the neighbors was present at this stage of the proceedings, and she says that finally upon Mrs. Irwin agreeing to pay the expressage for hauling the trunk away, Weise had the luggage loaded on to a wagon and left the place. Weise then proceeded to the Mayor's office, laid complaint before Detective McCandless, and demanded satisfaction. The detectives were unable to offer aid and it was doubtless then that Weise made up his mind to kill his faithless lover.

THE MURDEROUS ASSAULT—THE WOMAN OUT OF DANGER.

It seems that he then went back toward the house, and he must have stolen into the residence and secreted himself under the bed, as stated by Mrs. Irwin on Thursday night. She was awakened by a stinging sensation and by the blood trickling upon her face. She made a desperate resistance to the assault of the man. She succeeded in reaching an open window, from which she sent out the lusty screams which attracted the police. A description of the fearful wounds inflicted upon her was given yesterday. Weise had secured a razor, which he used upon Mrs. Irwin. Her ponderous size evidently saved her life. The fatty tissues of her throat only were cut. The veins and muscles were but slightly injured.

A call was made at the West Penn Hospital by the reporter last evening, when the authorities reported Mrs. Irwin out of danger. She is considerably improved, and the physicians now are fully persuaded that she will finally recover. The fearful gash on either side of her mouth, the total length of which is nearly seven inches, and her other wounds will greatly disfigure her.

OFFICER M'KENNA RELEASED.

A jury was empanneled by Coroner Thomas yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of Weise. As stated yesterday, Officer McKenna was supposed to have fired the shot which killed Weise. He delivered himself into custody, but was released yesterday morning. Public sympathy seemed to be with McKenna even when he was generally supposed to have killed Weise. People felt that the cold blooded, German butcher deserved killing, and the officer was not to be blamed for shooting when Weise had previously shot at his pursuers. The information elicited by a few judicious questions from the Coroner's jury showed that the case was an aggravated one and Officer McKenna was released yesterday morning. He proceeded to his home, where he has a child grievously ill.

There was a good deal of speculation yesterday afternoon about the bullet marks in the door of the water closet to which Weise had fled, and where he was found dead. There were five bullet holes in the building. Three shots had been fired from McKenna's revolver, and only one from the revolver found on the floor of the closet and which had evidently belonged to Weise. Different theories were built upon these and other facts who are not worth relating now that conclusive proof is had on the very points on which people were theorizing. This proof was elicited by

THE POST MORTEM.

The body of Weise was yesterday removed to Devore's undertaking establishment, on Grant street, where a *post mortem* examination was held by Dr. E. Donnelly Weise was five feet six inches in height, was well proportioned and measured thirty-six inches around the chest. There were no external marks of violence on the body, though there was a slight cut on the forehead above the right eyebrow. The skin on the lip, immediately at the angle or base of the right nostril, was abrased or split, showing that the man had been struck by a spent ball, fired from a small revolver This wound was very slight and was doubtless caused by a ball fired from Officer McKenna's pistol. The very slight wound shows that this ball must have passed through the door or other boards of the privy before striking Weise.

The lower jaw was next pried open, and upon examining the roof of the mouth, the doctor discovered the mark of the bullet which had caused death. This ball had entered the roof of the mouth a little distance back of the teeth, had passed through the palatial portion of the right upper jaw bone, had gone on through other bones and also the lower part of the brain and had lodged in the back of his skull, about one inch above the occiputal protuberance, or the bump on the back part of the human head. The brain was injured, and a profuse hemmorrhage had taken place in the head. These were the causes of death, which must have been instantaneous.

PROOFS THAT WEISE SHOT HIMSELF.

Another important development was the discovery of a large black place on the upper lip—a severe burn from gunpowder. The lip sweit of powder, the wound tasted of powder, and a mioroscopic examination revealed traces of burnt powder. This portion of the lip was cut away from the face, placed in alcohol, and will be exhibited at the inquest to-day. The burn proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that Weise killed himself. He evidently placed his revolver in his mouth and fired. But one chamber in his revolver was empty when the weapon was picked up from the floor of the water closet, and the ball which was taken from the back of the head corresponds in size to the balls used in Weise's pistol, a No. 2. Officer McKenna's revolver was a No. 1. The bullet taken from Weise's head was greatly flattened on the conical end. Had this ball passed through the door it could not possibly have passed through from one and a half to two inches of bone in Weise's head as it did to reach the back part of the skull, and the inside of the lip could not possibly have been burnt. Dr. Donnelly will make oath that Weise shot himself, provided he had got into the water closet alive, a fact about which there was no doubt in the least.

THE FORMER LIFE OF MRS. IRWIN AND WEISE.

A special dispatch was received by THE POST last night from Altoona giving information concerning the former life of both Weise and Mrs. Irwin. Here it is:

ALTOONA, August 1.—John D. Weise, well known here as "Dutch John," was for a time employed as tender at the bar of of the Central Hotel in this city. Weise has lived here for some time. Mrs. Irwin is the wife of John J. Irwin, of this city. She was born in Ireland, and is about thirty-four years old. She was married to John J. Irwin at Texarkana, Ark., October 8th, 1876. Irwin was then baggage master on the Texas Pacific railroad. About three weeks after his marriage, Irwin discovered his wife in *flagrante dictu* and left there. He came back here, where he had formerly lived and where his friends reside. In August his wife followed him to this place, professed repentance and the two again, went to housekeeping and lived together until last May, when Irwin discovered new infidelities and left her in possession of their household goods. At this time she was intimate, supposed criminally so, with the deceased, John B. Weise. Mrs. Irwin's house here was the resort of a crowd of roughs whose conduct was too much for the community and she was driven out of Altoona. She was known here by the name of "Texas Jack." Some weeks ago she left Altoona and very shortly afterwards "Dutch John" also left. Irwin has a vast deal of trouble. His first wife is charged with the same crime as Julia and he left her and went to Texas. She is now living in Cambria county and is married again. Irwin is an intelligent man of fine physique, and for years stood well in the community, and held responsible positions in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad. But his domestic troubles have preyed on his mind and he took to hard drinking. In consequence he has lost his standing with the company.

Weise is a German by birth. He was about forty years of age. He came here in May, 1878, and for a time was employed at shoemaking. Afterwards he secured the position as bar tender. He left his wife in Worcester, Mass., because she was disreputable. His character was pretty good here. He first took up with Mrs. Irwin about four months ago. Irwin has been notified of his wife's troubles, but he positively refused to have anything more to do with her. He declined to go to Pittsburgh, and denies all reports to the effect that he had again made up with her.

Security in Stock Speculation.

Extremely cautious people who hesitate to deal in stocks, because of a vague dread of great hazard in transactions, often lose favorable opportunities for large profits. The unprecedented success and safety of the new Mutual Capitalization System is attracting universal attention. Anybody can successfully operate by this new method, with amounts from $25 to $25,000 and receive a pro rata division of the aggregate profits secured by great concentration of capital. A New England mill owner made $388 16 in a capitalization of $50. A St. Louis lady netted $868 29 from an investment of $150 during the month of May. The Stock Market just now is ludicious investments. New circular, "Rules for Success," with invaluable information to all investors, mailed free. All kinds of Bonds and Stocks bought and sold by ADAMS, BROWN & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 26 and 28 Broad street, New York City.

WONG WING, a converted Chinaman, who was elected treasurer of a Chinese Methodist Church in California, has behaved "Allee samee like Melican man," and absconded with the funds—$600.

FLESH EATEN OFF!

Messrs. Ralston & Son, of Indiana Station, report, for the benefit of those suffering with BOILS, PIMPLES, SCROFULA, SORE EYES, and all Blood diseases, that they can be cured by the use of Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher. A friend of ours was cured of Scrofula that had been coming on for five years. The flesh was EATEN OFF HER ARM, so that you could see the sinews working. The new flesh is now growing on rapidly. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is sold by all druggists. ap19:eow W

WANTED—THE HEIRS OF CAROLINE WEBER, nee SCHREINER, from Vienna, who was born 1828, emigrated in 1847, and married in Pittsburgh in 1849 or thereabouts The papers in this case, which involves 7,500 Austrian guilders, have been referred to me.
MAX SCHAMBERG, Consul, &c.,
131 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. S. J. HAYES,
DENTIST,
No. 255 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. B.—Call or write and make your engagements previous to coming to have your work done, as my time is usually engaged in advance. jy4:1yd&W

FOR SALE—BY HALLER, BECK & CO., corner Western and Beaver avenues, Allegheny City, Pa., 10,000 bushels bitter salt for fertilizing purposes; also, patent coiled barrel hoops, 1½ and 2 inch, by the thousand or car load; barrel staves, suitable for sugar, apple and glass barrels, barrel heading, 15, 17½ and 18 inches, at lowest cash price. je30:1md&W

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 35 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 24 Water street. ap6:1f&W R. MUNROE.

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.
Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St Louis, Mo. nov13:1yW

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. my3:W1y

$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. fe1:1yr-W

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

NO. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's
Ready Relief
IS A
CURE FOR EVERY PAIN

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief
WILL
AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomache, Heart burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of Chronic Disease. Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, Be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Douloureux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c:

Not only does the Sarsa

LEADING COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

An Institution Where Practical Business Education is Combined with Sound Theoretical.

Course of Study Thorough and Extensive—Some Advantages Pointed Out by an Attendance at the Iron City Commercial College.

A young man who aims to occupy in after life a position of honor and influence must lay a proper foundation. Whatever may be his chosen pursuit, he must receive careful training and apply himself diligently to his vocation to ensure success. If it is his purpose to engage in mercantile pursuits, banking, insurance, railroading or other business, he must understand the science of accounts. To aid young men in their noble purpose to lead useful lives, to put them on the road to distinction and success, is the province of the Iron City Commercial College.

COURSE OF STUDY BOTH PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL.

One of the many complaints made by business men relative to other Commercial Colleges is that "only book knowledge is imparted. They fail to prepare the student for actual business." It is here where the superiority of the Iron City College over other similar institutions is apparent. Practical education is a leading feature in this school. Instruction in the theory of book-keeping is most rigid and extensive, as this theoretical knowledge is absolutely essential toward becoming a reliable, competent and practical accountant. But instruction is not confined to this branch of commercial science. After preliminary preparation the student enters the actual business department where transactions occur similar to those in business houses. The business in this department is so conducted that the student has a personal interest in the transactions, the advantage of which is apparent. This course of training has been examined into by many leading business men from all parts of the country, who pronounce it without the least hesitation the best system, being much superior to that pursued in other commercial colleges. This rigid practical course of training accounts for the fact that graduates of this college experience no difficulty in taking charge of a set of books and meeting the requirements of their employers. If called upon to balance a set of books which have become all deranged by incompetent bookkeepers, they are enabled to bring order out of chaos through the rules learned and knowledge gained by the able, and exhaustive lectures given by Prof. Smith. We would be compelled to extend this notice beyond the limits of what a newspaper article should be, did we enter into details of how excellently the business department of this college is conducted, and the thoroughly practical business training the scholar receives. The new system is just this, instead of occupying his entire time transcribing from a text book into his blank book, he engages in actual business dealings, the transaction of which affects him either favorably or unfavorably. By this system the student enjoys all the benefits, practically, as if he were in a veritable counting house. Graduates of this institution are therefore competent, with their practical training to enter into actual business at once.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT

is a special feature and is conducted on the same system as actual business is transacted in the banking institutions of the country. No more thorough instruction could be desired than is imparted here. The student makes his deposit, draws by check, gives his note, makes his discounts, sends drafts and does all that is done in a banking business, thus fitting him to enter at once into the practical duties required of a banker.

When the student enters the college he is placed under the immediate care of the Principal, Prof. J. C. Smith, A. M., who gives him his personal attention, imparts the rudiments of a commercial education and leads him as rapidly as his ability will allow to the end of the course. This is an advantage the student enjoys which cannot be overestimated. He is not placed in the hands of tutors who are not adepts in their profession, but receives his instruction direct from Prof. Smith himself, who is widely known as one of the leading commercial educators of the country.

LONG STANDING OF THIS COLLEGE.

The fact that this institution has been in successful operation for upwards of a quarter of a century speaks volumes in its praise. During this protracted period between 19,000 and 20,000 students have received instructions within its walls, representing largely every State in the Union. The present Principal has been connected with this institution upwards of twenty years, and it is due to his untiring industry and his ability that the college has witnessed such an era of prosperity, and now stands at the head of similar institutions in the United States. With such a head to a commercial college, and one who gives personal attention to every student, and from the thousands of graduates scattered all over this broad land, the college has attained a standing among business men which cannot be excelled, and one of which any might well feel proud.

THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

This school is not confined to gentlemen, but there is a separate room allotted for ladies, who receive as thorough training, enjoying the same advantages as gentlemen, in every respect. Many have already availed themselves of the benefits to be derived by attending here, and prospects for a largely increased attendance are flattering indeed. We do not give an extended notice under this head, as what has been said above relative to advantages enjoyed by gentlemen will apply to ladies as well.

Prof. Smith is the author of "The National Accountant," which work is superior in every respect to any we have thus far seen. It is a most comprehensive work, being an exhaustive treatise on the theory and practice of book-keeping by double and single entry. The author devotes much space to the banking, insurance, railroad and corporation departments in addition to the mercantile. The work is adapted for schools, colleges, academies and private learners. This work is used as a text book in this college.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS.

What first strikes the visitor are the elegant rooms, which are in striking contrast with poor accommodations of many other colleges. The rooms are as well lighted as out of doors, the ventilation is perfect and the walls and ceiling handsomely decorated. Numerous pictures made by the pen, and excellent specimens of writing adorn the walls. The rooms are well furnished and attractive, and present an air of beauty and comfort that makes the students' stay here pleasant and the prosecution of his studies delightful.

EXPENSES, ETC.

Some might imagine the expenses were high, considering the many advantages enjoyed here, but from $100 to $115 will see a student through, including tuition, boarding and all incidental expenses. As only individual instruction is given, no set time can be stated when a student will graduate, as he will not be retarded by others that might be in his class. The usual time for completing the course is three months. He can save from $25 upward in expenses over those that would be entailed by attending other commercial colleges, by applying himself to his studies a greater number of hours daily.

The school is in session every week day the year round, and students can enter at any time. The future of this college is bright, and judging from the numerous letters the Principal is constantly receiving and the growing popularity of the institution, the attendance will be largely increased as time progresses. The college is located at the corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, is convenient to railway stations, and is accessible by all the leading lines of street railways. Any further information will be cheerfully furnished by addressing J. C. Smith, A. M., Principal, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales
Penn. R. R.	40¼	40¾	4,103
Reading	20¾	20⅞	1,341
P. T. & R.	5¼	5¾	.....
Lehigh Valley	42	42½	28
C. Co's. N. J.	145½	145¾	.....
Cent. Trans. Co.	44¾	45½	.....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	114	.....	.....
P. C. & St. L. bonds.	.....	107	.....
Northern Pacific	16¾	16⅞	200
Do preferred	46¾	47	1,008

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Governments firm. Railroad securities generally strong. State bonds dull.

The stock market showed increased activity but under the influence of sales to realize profits prices reacted during the afternoon. Fresh purchases, however, renewed the upward movement and higher quotations were recorded; Lake Shore, granger shares, Western Union and coal stocks leading in point of activity. The closing transactions were at an advance of ⅛@1¼ per cent., the latter on Western Union. C. C. & I. C., after advancing to 9¼ fell off to 7¾ on the announcement of Judge Harlan's decision requiring the company to reduce its re bonded indebtedness to $15,821,000 before it became entitled to an order from Court ordering the payment of back rental by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies. The stock subsequently recovered to 8¾.

Transactions aggregated 261,000 shares, of which 17,000 were Erie, 50,000 Lake Shore, 43,000 Northwest common, 3,000 preferred, 31,000 St. Pauls common, 3,500 preferred, 1,300 Ohio & Mississippi, 3,400 Wabash, 7,400 Union Pacific, 3,000 Delaware & Hudson, 10,000 C. C. & I. C., 1,200 Hannibal & St. Josephs, 22,000 Lackawanna, 2,000 New Jersey Central, 13,000 Michigan Central, 1,700 C. C. & I., 2,000 Pacific Mail, 19,000 Western Union, 2,000 Iron Mountain, 1,800 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern common, 4,300 preferred, 1,100 Rock Island, 1,000 Kansas & Texas, 1,800 St. Paul & Minnesota, 1,200 Frankfort & Kokomo, 2,700 Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern and 2,000 Morris & Essex.

Close—Money market active at 2@6 per cent. and closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange weak at 482. Sight exchange on New York, 483¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81	104¾	New 4 per cts.	101⅝
New 5s	102⅝	Currency	121¾
New 4½s	106		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old.	35¾	Virginia new	28
Tennessee new.	32	Virginia old	28
Missouri 6s	106		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	90¾	Union Pacific.	79
Quicksilver	14	Wabash	38¾
Do. pref.	35	Ft. Wayne	112
Pacific Mail	15¼	Terra Haute	8
Mariposa	5½	Do. pref.	18¼
Do. pref.	7½	C. & A.	91⅞
Adams Ex.	100½	Do. pref.	115
Fargo Ex.	97	O. & M.	16¼
American Ex.	46¼	Del. & Lac.	60¼
U. S. Express	44	A. & P. Tel.	34⅛
N. Y. Central	119¾	H. & St. Joe.	19¾
Erie	28¼	Do. pref.	43¼
Do. pref.	52⅜	B. & Q.	118⅛
Harlem	154	Canada So'th'n	59
Mich. Cent.	85	Louisv'e & N.	53½
Panama	157	Kansas Pacific.	58¼
Illinois Cent.	90¼	Kansas & T'x's	15⅞
C. & P.	99⅞	St. L. & San F.	10
N. W. C.	76⅞	Do. pref.	12⅝
Do. pref.	98⅝	Do. pref. 1st.	25
C., C., C. & I.	54¼	St. L., K.C. & N.	20¾
N. J. Central	52¾	Do. pref.	56⅞
Rock Island	141⅝	Cent. Pacific	109¼
St. Paul	68⅞	Union	109¾
Do. pref.	96¼	Land Grants	113
Lake Shore	86	Sinking Fund	113¾

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 6.

Alpha	24½	Hale & Norc's.	13⅞
Alta	6¾	Julia Cons.	3½
Belcher	4¾	Justice	3½
Best & Belcher	17½	Mexican	32
Bullion	6¼	North'n Belle.	4
Caledonia	—	Ophir	35
California	5	Overman	10¾
Chollar	7½	Raym'd & Ely.	3¾
Cons. Virginia.	5	Savage	13¼
Crown Point	5¼	Sierre Nevada.	49½
Eureka Cons.	14¾	Union Cons.	53
Exchequer	6¾	Yellow Jacket.	17¾
Gould & Curry.	10¾	Bodie	11
Grand Prize	3¾	Choller Potasi	5¾
Imperial	13¾	Mono	7
Martin White	4	Independence.	3
Cons Pacific	6¾	Leviathen	—

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, August 6. — Consols, 97⅞ Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 93; Pennsylvania Central, 41¾; Reading, 21⅞; Erie, 29¼; preferred, 54¼. United States bonds—New 5s, 105¾; 4½s, 109¾; 4s, 105¼.

Spirits of petroleum, 6½@7¼s; refined petroleum, 6½@6¼s.

PARIS, August 6.—Rentes, 82f 65c.

ANTWERP, August 6.—Refined petroleum 17f.

LIVERPOOL, August 6.—Cotton heavy at 6¼@6 5-16; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American 5,900 bales. Fine American cheese, 31s 6d.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, August 29.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "A few days of fine weather have slightly browned the more forward wheat plant, and its growth the past ten days has been considerable. On high lying and well drained land and chalky and gravelly soil, progress made by crops is remarkable. It is feared crops were much damaged by the storm of Saturday night. On heavier lands northwest of the line from Lynn Regis to Great Grimsley, expectations are little improved. Wheat is thin and poor and hopelessly weakened by rain; ears are noticeably small. Barley is immature in some parts, and in Lincolnshire it will not pay the cost of harvesting. In the southern, western and midland counties, the barley crop is very disappointing. In North England, the growth is heavier, but the ears are thin. Oats in many of the districts are short in the stem and very irregular, but are expected to reach more nearly to the average yield than any other cereals. In Scotland neither wheat nor barley will give full yield but oats with fine weather during August would be average crop. In Ireland wheat has developed small ears, but in Leinster, Munster and Connaught crop promises to be fair. Reports from Ulster less favorable. Finer weather will considerably influence the markets. Millers have been reserved in their purchases. Price of English wheat has ceased to advance and has now and then slightly declined. Farmers, however, hold so little corn, they also have been reserved. In many districts on Thursday last the weather was showery and buyers and sellers were in suspense. Price of foreign wheat has been difficult to maintain owing to heavy shipments from the United States. The quantity of Californian, Chilian, Russian and Australian wheat on passage to the United Kingdom is very considerable and with an addition 500,000 quarters American red, make a total of over 1,500,000 quarters against 600,000 quarters for same period last year. From best prices of a week ago some markets have witnessed concessions of 2 shillings per quarter on white and 1 shilling on red, and at most of our port exchanges previous full rates were net realized. None of the markets have advanced; flour was anguid. There were no material deliveries of English barley at the country markets, while importation was moderate and inquiry slack, but a general scarcity enabled holders to realize sixpence to a shilling per quarter, an advance on previous rates. There was a fair inquiry for oats, and prices would have further improved if the Swedish and Russian arrivals had not been heavy. Maize advanced a sixpence at most of the markets, and at some of them the advance was a shilling. A general scarcity of English wheat at the country markets during the past week prevented a decline. The weather in France recently has been fine, and it appears tolerably certain the southern provinces will have a fair crop. The east will probably show better results than last year. In the central provinces the wheat harvest has commenced. The north and west have good prospects of an English harvest, and the yield will be seriously under the average. Oats in some parts of France will be over the average. Barley promises well in some of the central provinces, but the general crop will be an inferior one.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, August 6, 1879.

Trade was quiet to-day among provision and commission merchants and transactions scarcely reached the average. Business is expected to be rather quiet until the fall trade sets in, with exceptional days of extra business. As will be seen by reference to our quotations, but few changes occurred to-day. The status of the markets is given under the several departments below.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

There were no changes in prices to-day in this department of trade. Apples are a little easier, due to the increasing receipts. The butter trade is dull, with the exception of the choicest grades, which still find ready sale. There is very little doing in eggs and prices are easy. Potatoes are declining, due mainly to an increase of receipts, as the demand keeps up well. Other articles in this line remain exactly the same as yesterday.

APPLES—Choice, $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl: prime $1 50@1 75.

APPLE BUTTER—₱ gal 35@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 45@1 50; medium, $1 35@1 40; mixed $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice rolls in tubs, 10@12c; medium, 6@8c; choice to fancy, 14@17c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 9@11c, according to quality; prime Ohio factory 6@6½c, jobbing; 5½c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 7@7½c, jobbing; 6¾@7c, wholesale.

COUNTRY LARD—₱ lb., 6@7c.

EGGS—Strictly choice, in barrels, 7@8c; in cases, 7@8c.

FRUITS—Peaches, $1 00@1 75 ₱ box; plums, $1 50@2 00 ₱ box; striped watermelons $11 00@13 00 ₱ hundred; Jersey $20 00@25 00; blackberries, 7@9c ₱ quart; whortleberries, 90c@$1 00 ₱ bucket; canteloups, $4 00@5 00 ₱ hundred; California pears, $4 00 ₱ box; domestic do. $1 00@1 25 ₱ box.

HONEY—California, 10@12c; new domestic, 10@14c; Strained, 8@10c; New York State, in cases, 12c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, $2 00@$2 25; Common $1 25@1 50; Southern sweets $5 00 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@55c; spring chickens, 35@40c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 00@4 25; timothy, $1 75@1 85 for western.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, $1 00@1 25 ₱ bushel; cabbage, $1 00@1 25 ₱ bbl; onions, $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl; squashes 40@50c ₱ box.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

We make a material decline to-day in wheat. This is owing to the decline both East and West. Supplies are very large, and there are but few merchants who express surprise at the changes that have taken place. The market is weak at the decline and some predict still lower prices Corn is easier, as receipts are now larger, and we may look for lower prices. Oats are easy, with liberal supplies on hand. Flour active, old wheat being firm, while new wheat rules about 25 cents lower than the quotations we give, which are for old wheat flours. Mill feed and hay unchanged.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

New Wheat—Prime red $1 (0@1 05; medium 98c@$1 00; Southern white and amber $1 00@1 03.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 45@46c; mixed, 43@44c; prime yellow shelled, 43@44c; mixed, 41@42c.

Oats—Prime white, 33@34c; mixed, 32@33c; new mixed, 28c.

Rye—58@60c ₱ bushel.

Malt—85c@$1 10, according to quality.

FLOUR—Jobbing quotations are as follows: Wisconsin, $5 00@5 25; Minnesota extras, $5 25@5 50; choice amber wheat, $5 75@6 00; prime red winter, do, $5 50@5 75; medium do, $5 25@5 50, fancy St. Louis, $6 25@7 75; fancy patents, $7 75@8 25; rye $3 25@3 50.

CORNMEAL—48c ₱ bbl.

OATMEAL—$4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $13 00@16 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy baled, $12 00@15 00; prairie, $9 00@11 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $10 00@11 00; middlings, brown, $12 00@14 00; middlings, white, $16 00@18 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ₱ ton, $18 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

In the grocery market to-day we make a slight decline in some grades of roasted coffees. We also reduce our quotations in rice and prunes. Sugars remain at the figures we give, but some predict lower prices soon, which will continue until peaches and other fruits arrive freely. The provision market continues unchanged.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffee—Fancy Rio, 17½c; choic Rio, 16½c; prime Rio, 15½c; good Rio, 12¼c; ordinary Rio, 11c; Java, 25@28c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 14@17c; Rio, in bulk, 11¾@16¼c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Javo, in bulk, 27@29c.

Sugars—Standard A, 8¾c; off A 8¼c; Ex C yellows 7¾@7⅞c; molasses yellow 6¼@7¼c; cut loaf, 9¼c; crushed, 9¼c; powdered, 9¼c; granulated, 9c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 37c; prime maple, flavored, 36c; choice sugar syrup, 35c; prime sugar syrup 35c; good sugar syrup 32c; good molasses syrup 28c; black molasses 24c.

New Orleans Molasses — Choice, 42c; strictly prime, 40c; good new crop, 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder 35c@$1 00; Imperial 35c@80c; Japan 25@75c; Oolong 28@80; Souchong 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c, allspice 18c; cassia 25@28c; nutmegs 85@95c; pepper 14@14½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 7¾c; good do. 7c; Rangoon, 6¾c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do., assorted papers, 5¾c; do., assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6½@8c; corn starch 6½@8¾c.

Candles—Star dull weight, 11½c; stearine, 9c; mould, 9c.

Prunes—Turkey, 6½c; French 8½@12c, as to size.

PROVISIONS—Canvassed—Extra s. c. hams winter canvassed small, 10½c; do medium 10c; do large 9½c; do summer canvassed small, 10c; do medium, 9¾c; do large, 9c; extra s. c. shoulders, 6c; breakfast bacon, extra s. c., 7¾c; dried beef, extra s. c. in sets, 12c; do knuckles and rounds, 14c; do do, all flats, 11c. Beef tongues, $6 00; bacon shoulders, 4¼c; do clear rib sides, 5½c; do clear sides, 5¾c; mess pork per bbl, $9 63; do do short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $9 63; lard, extra leaf in tierces, 6½c; do refined for summer use in tierces, 6¾c; do do in half bbls, 7¼c; do do in 20-lb pails 7¾c; do in 3 lb pails, 8¾c; do in 5-lb pails, 8½c; do in 6 and 10-lb pails, 8¼c.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Extra choice Hurl, pea green, 5@5¼c; No. 1 do green, 4¾c; No. 1 do red tipped, 4¼@4½c; extra pea green carpet, 4¾c; choice brush to work up, 4@4½c; good do, 3¾c; choice short covers, 4¾@5c; inferior and red, 3c; crooked red tipped and short green, 2½@3c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans ₱ doz, 85c@1 20; raspberries do, $1 20. strawberries, do, $1 25; gooseberries, 90c@1 00; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, 85c; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 10; tomatoes, do, 95c@1 00; corn, do, $1 00@1 37½; jobbing; 85c@$1 00; 2 lb cans $1 25@1 50; Damson plums, $1 25@1 50; gallon apples, $2 50@3 00; pie peaches, $1 75@2 00; extra do, $2 00@2 25; pie pumpkin, 90c; string beans, $1 25@1 50; lima beans, $1 25@1 50; succotash, $1 25@1 50; red cherries, $1 25@1 50; strawberries, $1 50@1 75; raspberries, $1 50@1 75; salmon, 1 lb flats, $1 75@2 00; 2 lb flats, $2 50@3 00; mackerel, 1 lb flats, 90c@$1 00; lobsters, 1 lb flats, $1 75@2 00; 2 lb flats, $2 50@3 00; clams, 1 lb flats, $1 25@1 50; soups, 1 lb flats, $1 25@1 50; soups, 2 lb flats, $1 75@2 00; mince meat, 2 lb cans, $1 75@2 00; pigs feet, 1 lb cans, $1 25@1 50; lobsters, 2 lb flats, $2 50@3 00; mackerel, 2 lb flats, $1 50@1 75; sardines, ¼ boxes, 7@8c; sardines, ½ boxes, 12@14c; sardines, ¾ boxes, 18@20c; sardines, whole boxes, 35@40c; sardines, key, 10@12c; sardines, mustard, 12@14c; sardines, spiced, 12@14c; sardines, tomato, 12@14c; sardines, lobster, 12@14c; sardines, boneless, 12@14c; sardines, Russian, 12@14c; sardines, Portuguese, 12@14c; sardines, French, 12@14c; sardines, Norwegian, 12@14c; sardines, Canadian, 12@14c; sardines, Italian, 12@14c; sardines, Spanish, 12@14c; sardines, German, 12@14c; sardines, Swedish, 12@14c; sardines, Danish, 12@14c; sardines, Belgian, 12@14c; sardines, Dutch, 12@14c; sardines, Chinese, 12@14c; sardines, Japanese, 12@14c; sardines, Indian, 12@14c; sardines, African, 12@14c; sardines, Australian, 12@14c; sardines, New Zealand, 12@14c; sardines, Tasmanian, 12@14c; sardines, Fijian, 12@14c; sardines, Hawaiian, 12@14c; sardines, Tahitian, 12@14c; sardines, Samoan, 12@14c; sardines, Tongan, 12@14c; sardines, Marquesan, 12@14c; sardines, Society, 12@14c; sardines, Low Archipelago, 12@14c; sardines, Paumotu, 12@14c; sardines, Gambier, 12@14c; sardines, Austral, 12@14c; sardines, Rapa, 12@14c; sardines, Pitcairn, 12@14c; sardines, Easter Island, 12@14c; sardines, Juan Fernandez, 12@14c; sardines, Galapagos, 12@14c; sardines, Cocos, 12@14c; sardines, Malpelo, 12@14c; sardines, Gorgona, 12@14c; sardines, Gallinas, 12@14c; sardines, Aruba, 12@14c; sardines, Curaçao, 12@14c; sardines, Margarita, 12@14c; sardines, Trinidad, 12@14c; sardines, Tobago, 12@14c; sardines, Grenada, 12@14c; sardines, St. Vincent, 12@14c; sardines, Barbados, 12@14c; sardines, St. Lucia, 12@14c; sardines, Martinique, 12@14c; sardines, Guadeloupe, 12@14c; sardines, Montserrat, 12@14c; sardines, Antigua, 12@14c; sardines, St. Kitts, 12@14c; sardines, Nevis, 12@14c; sardines, Tortola, 12@14c; sardines, Virgin Gorda, 12@14c; sardines, Anegada, 12@14c; sardines, Sombrero, 12@14c; sardines, Saba, 12@14c; sardines, St. Eustatius, 12@14c; sardines, St. Martin, 12@14c; sardines, Anguilla, 12@14c; sardines, St. Barthelemy, 12@14c; sardines, Guadeloupe, 12@14c; sardines, Dominica, 12@14c; sardines, Martinique, 12@14c; sardines, St. Lucia, 12@14c; sardines, Barbados, 12@14c; sardines, St. Vincent, 12@14c; sardines, Grenada, 12@14c; sardines, Trinidad, 12@14c; sardines, Tobago, 12@14c; sardines, Curaçao, 12@14c; sardines, Aruba, 12@14c; sardines, Margarita, 12@14c; sardines, Gallinas, 12@14c; sardines, Gorgona, 12@14c; sardines, Malpelo, 12@14c; sardines, Cocos, 12@14c; sardines, Galapagos, 12@14c; sardines, Juan Fernandez, 12@14c; sardines, Easter Island, 12@14c; sardines, Pitcairn, 12@14c; sardines, Rapa, 12@14c; sardines, Austral, 12@14c; sardines, Gambier, 12@14c; sardines, Paumotu, 12@14c; sardines, Low Archipelago, 12@14c; sardines, Society, 12@14c; sardines, Marquesan, 12@14c; sardines, Tongan, 12@14c; sardines, Samoan, 12@14c; sardines, Tahitian, 12@14c; sardines, Hawaiian, 12@14c; sardines, Fijian, 12@14c; sardines, Tasmanian, 12@14c; sardines, New Zealand, 12@14c; sardines, Australian, 12@14c; sardines, African, 12@14c; sardines, Indian, 12@14c; sardines, Japanese, 12@14c; sardines, Chinese, 12@14c; sardines, Dutch, 12@14c; sardines, Belgian, 12@14c; sardines, Danish, 12@14c; sardines, Swedish, 12@14c; sardines, German, 12@14c; sardines, Spanish, 12@14c; sardines, Italian, 12@14c; sardines, Canadian, 12@14c; sardines, Norwegian, 12@14c; sardines, French, 12@14c; sardines, Portuguese, 12@14c; sardines, Russian